UNITED NATIONS

CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Distr.
GENERAL

CEDAW/SP/1992/1
30 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

MEETING OF STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION
ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
Sixth session
New York, 4 February 1992

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting by the representative of the Secretary-General.

2. Election of the Chairman.

3. Adoption of the agenda.

4. Election of other officers of the meeting.

5. Election, in accordance with article 17, paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Convention, of 11 members of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, to replace those whose terms are due to expire on 15 April 1992.

6. Status of reports received and not yet considered and reports overdue and the implications for the work of the Committee.

7. Other matters.

ANNOTATIONS

Item 6

At its tenth session, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women decided to renew its request for additional meetings if the number of reports received but not yet considered increased by its eleventh session. 1/ It also decided to recommend that the States parties should consider that problem with a view to searching for a longer-term solution, including an amendment to article 20 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex). 1/ The Committee noted that the General Assembly, by its resolution 43/100, had decided to keep under review the Committee's request for additional meeting time. 2/ Also at its tenth session, the Committee decided to bring the situation with regard to overdue reports to the attention of the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women at its sixth session. 3/

V.91-30161 7939T

Item 7

Article 28 of the Convention provides that the Secretary-General shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession. It also provides that the Secretary-General shall inform States parties of any reservation withdrawn by notification after such notification is received. In accordance with established practice, the Secretariat will provide the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention with consolidated information on reservations, declarations, objections and notifications of withdrawal of reservations relating to the Convention (CEDAW/SP/1992/2).

Notes

1/ "Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (tenth session)" (A/46/38), chap. V, para. 378. The report will be issued subsequently as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/46/38).

2/ Ibid., para. 377.

3/ Ibid., para. 371.

UNITED NATIONS

CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Distr.
GENERAL

CEDAW/SP/1992/2
1 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

MEETING OF STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION
ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
Sixth session
New York, 4 February 1992
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*

OTHER MATTERS

Declarations, reservations, objections and notifications of withdrawal of reservations relating to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women**

Note by the Secretary-General

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*Through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the United Nations under the designation "Germany".

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present document contains the declarations, reservations, objections and notifications of withdrawal of reservations made by States parties with respect to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women reproduced in Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1990. 1/ Declarations, reservations, objections and notifications of withdrawal of reservations made from 2 January to 1 August 1991 have been taken from the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/46/462).

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

A. General information

2. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979. It entered into force on 3 September 1981, in accordance with the provisions of its article 27. The status of States parties with respect to the Convention as of 1 November 1991 is shown below.

Status of States parties with respect to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as of 1 November 1991

State party	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Afghanistan	14 August 1980	
Angola		17 September 1986 a/
Antigua and Barbuda		1 August 1989 a/
Argentina	17 July 1980	15 July 1985 b/
Australia	17 July 1980	28 July 1983 b/
Austria	17 July 1980	31 March 1982 b/
Bangladesh		6 November 1984 a/, b/
Barbados	24 July 1980	16 October 1980
Belarus	17 July 1980	4 February 1981 c/
Belgium	17 July 1980	10 July 1985 b/
Belize	7 March 1990	16 May 1990
Benin	11 November 1981	
Bhutan	17 July 1980	31 August 1981
Bolivia	30 May 1980	8 June 1990
Brazil	31 March 1981	1 February 1984 b/
Bulgaria	17 July 1980	8 February 1982 b/
Burkina Faso		14 October 1987 a/
Burundi	17 July 1980	

1/ Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1990 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.V.8), chap. IV, sect. 8.

State party	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Cambodia	17 October 1980	
Cameroon	6 June 1983	
Canada	17 July 1980	10 December 1981 b/
Cape Verde		5 December 1980 a/
Central African Republic		21 June 1991 a/
Chile	17 July 1980	7 December 1989
China	17 July 1980	4 November 1980 b/
Colombia	17 July 1980	19 January 1982
Congo	29 July 1980	26 July 1982
Costa Rica	17 July 1980	4 April 1986
Côte d'Ivoire	17 July 1980	
Cuba	6 March 1980	17 July 1980 b/
Cyprus		23 July 1985 a/, b/
Czechoslovakia	17 July 1980	16 February 1982 c/
Denmark	17 July 1980	21 April 1983
Dominica	15 September 1980	15 September 1980
Dominican Republic	17 July 1980	2 September 1982
Ecuador	17 July 1980	9 November 1981
Egypt	16 July 1980	18 September 1981 b/
El Salvador	14 November 1980	19 August 1981 b/
Equatorial Guinea		23 October 1984 a/
Estonia		21 October 1991
Ethiopia	8 July 1980	10 September 1981 b/
Finland	17 July 1980	4 September 1986
France	17 July 1980	14 December 1983 b/, c/
Gabon	17 July 1980	21 January 1983
Gambia	29 July 1980	
Germany*	17 July 1980	10 July 1985 b/
Ghana	17 July 1980	2 January 1986
Greece	2 March 1982	7 June 1983
Grenada	17 July 1980	30 August 1990
Guatemala	8 June 1981	12 August 1982
Guinea	17 July 1980	9 August 1982
Guinea-Bissau	17 July 1980	23 August 1985
Guyana	17 July 1980	17 July 1980
Haiti	17 July 1980	20 July 1981
Honduras	11 June 1980	3 March 1983
Hungary	6 June 1980	22 December 1980 c/
Iceland	24 July 1980	18 June 1985
India	30 July 1980 b/	
Indonesia	29 July 1980	13 September 1984 b/
Iraq		13 August 1986 a/, b/
Ireland		23 December 1985 a/, b/, c/
Israel	17 July 1980	3 October 1991 b/
Italy	17 July 1980 b/	10 June 1985
Jamaica	17 July 1980	19 October 1984 b/

*See footnote on page 2.

State party	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Japan	17 July 1980	25 June 1985
Jordan	3 December 1980 b/	
Kenya		9 March 1984 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic	17 July 1980	14 August 1981
Lesotho	17 July 1980	
Liberia		17 July 1984 a/
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a/, b/
Luxembourg	17 July 1980	2 February 1989 b/
Madagascar	17 July 1980	17 March 1989
Malawi		12 March 1987 a/, c/
Mali	5 February 1985	10 September 1985
Malta		8 March 1991 a/, b/
Mauritius		9 July 1984 a/, b/
Mexico	17 July 1980 b/	23 March 1981
Mongolia	17 July 1980 b/	20 July 1981 c/
Nepal	5 February 1981	22 April 1991
Netherlands	17 July 1980	23 July 1991
New Zealand	17 July 1980	10 January 1985 b/, c/
Nicaragua	17 July 1980	27 October 1981
Nigeria	23 April 1984	13 June 1985
Norway	17 July 1980	21 May 1981
Panama	26 June 1980	29 October 1981
Paraguay		6 April 1987 a/
Peru	23 July 1981	13 September 1982
Philippines	15 July 1980	5 August 1981
Poland	29 May 1980	30 July 1980 b/
Portugal	24 April 1980	30 July 1980
Republic of Korea	25 May 1983	27 December 1984 b/, c/
Romania	4 September 1980	7 January 1982 b/
Rwanda	1 May 1980	2 March 1981
Saint Kitts and Nevis		25 April 1985 a/
Saint Lucia		8 October 1982 a/
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		4 August 1981 a/
Senegal	29 July 1980	5 February 1985
Sierra Leone	21 September 1988	11 November 1988
Spain	17 July 1980	5 January 1984 b/
Sri Lanka	17 July 1980	5 October 1981
Sweden	7 March 1980	2 July 1980
Switzerland	23 January 1987	
Thailand		9 August 1985 a/, b/, c/
Togo		26 September 1983 a/
Trinidad and Tobago	27 June 1985 b/	12 January 1990 b/
Tunisia	24 July 1980	20 September 1985 b/
Turkey		20 December 1985 a/, b/
Uganda	30 July 1980	22 July 1985
Ukraine	17 July 1980	12 March 1981 c/
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	17 July 1980 b/	23 January 1981 b/, c/

State party	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22 July 1981 b/	7 April 1986 b/
United Republic of Tanzania	17 July 1980	20 August 1985
United States of America	17 July 1980	
Uruguay	30 March 1981	9 October 1981
Venezuela	17 July 1980	2 May 1983 b/
Viet Nam	29 July 1980	17 February 1982 b/
Yemen*		30 May 1984 a/, b/
Yugoslavia	17 July 1980	26 February 1982
Zaire	17 July 1980	17 October 1986
Zambia	17 July 1980	21 June 1985
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a/

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a/ Accession.

b/ Reservations.

c/ Reservation subsequently withdrawn.

d/ Declaration.

*Yemen was admitted to membership in the United Nations on 30 September 1947 and Democratic Yemen on 14 December 1967. On 22 May 1990 the two countries merged and have since been represented as one Member with the name "Yemen". Ratification was effected by the former Democratic Yemen.

B. Texts of declarations and reservations

Argentina

[Original: Spanish]
[15 July 1985]

Reservation

The Government of Argentina declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women."

Australia

[Original: English]
[28 July 1983]

Declaration

"Australia has a Federal Constitutional System in which Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers are shared or distributed between the Commonwealth and the Constituent States. The implementation of the Treaty throughout Australia will be effected by the Commonwealth State and Territory Authorities having regard to their respective constitutional powers and arrangements concerning their exercise."

Reservations

"The Government of Australia states that maternity leave with pay is provided in respect of most women employed by the Commonwealth Government and the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria. Unpaid maternity leave is provided in respect of all other women employed in the State of New South Wales and elsewhere to women employed under Federal and some State industrial awards. Social Security benefits subject to income tests are available to women who are sole parents.

"The Government of Australia advises that it is not at present in a position to take the measures required by article 11 (2) (b) to introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits throughout Australia.

"The Government of Australia advises that it does not accept the application of the Convention in so far as it would require alteration of Defence Force policy which excludes women from combat and combat-related duties. The Government of Australia is reviewing this policy so as to more closely define 'combat' and 'combat-related duties'."

Austria

[Original: English]
[31 March 1982]

Reservation

"Austria reserves its right to apply the provision of article 7 (b), as far as service in the armed forces is concerned, and the provision of article 11, as far as night work of women and special protection of working women is concerned, within the limits established by national legislation."

Bangladesh

[Original: English]
[6 November 1984]

Reservation

"The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of articles 2, 13 (a) and 16.1 (c) and (f) as they conflict with Sharia law based on Holy Quran and Sunna."

Belgium

[Original: French]
[3 July 1985]

Reservations

Article 7

The application of article 7 shall not affect the validity of the provisions of the Constitution as laid down in article 60, which reserves for men the exercise of royal powers, and in article 58, which reserves for the sons of the King or, where there are none, for Belgian princes of the branch of the royal family in line to the throne, the function of ex officio senators as from the age of 18 years, with entitlement to vote as from the age of 25 years.

Article 15

The application of article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, shall not affect the validity of the interim provisions enacted for couples married before the entry into force of the Act of 14 July 1976 concerning the reciprocal rights and duties of husbands and wives and their marriage contracts, in cases where, in accordance with the option available to them under the Act, they have declared that they are maintaining in toto their prior marriage contracts.

Brazil

[Original: Portuguese]
[1 February 1984]

Reservations

The Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil hereby expresses its reservations to article 15, paragraph 4, and to article 16, paragraphs 1 (a), (c), (g) and (h), of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Furthermore, Brazil does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1, of the above-mentioned Convention.

Bulgaria

[Original: English]
[8 February 1982]

Reservation

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

Canada

[Original: English]
[10 December 1981]

Declaration

"The Government of Canada states that the competent legislative authorities within Canada have addressed the concept of equal pay referred to in article 11 (1) (d) by legislation which requires the establishment of rates of remuneration without discrimination on the basis of sex. The competent legislative authorities within Canada will continue to implement the object and purpose of article 11 (1) (d) and to that end have developed, and where appropriate will continue to develop, additional legislative and other measures."

China

[Original: Chinese]
[4 November 1980]

Reservation

The People's Republic of China does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention.

Cuba

[Original: Spanish]
[17 July 1980]

Reservation

The Government of the Republic of Cuba makes a specific reservation concerning the provisions of article 29 of the Convention inasmuch as it holds that any disputes that may arise between States parties should be resolved by means of direct negotiations through the diplomatic channel.

Cyprus

[Original: English]
[23 July 1985]

Reservation

"In depositing this Instrument of Accession, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus wishes to enter a reservation concerning the granting to women of equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children, mentioned in article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention. This reservation is to be withdrawn upon amendment of the relevant Law."

Egypt

[Original: Arabic]
[18 September 1981]

Reservations

Article 9

Reservation to the text of article 9, paragraph 2, concerning the granting to women of equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children, without prejudice to the acquisition by a child born of a marriage of the nationality of his father. This is in order to prevent a child's acquisition of two nationalities, since this may be prejudicial to his future. It is clear that the child's acquisition of his father's nationality is the procedure most suitable for the child and that this does not infringe upon the principle of equality between men and women, since it is customary for a woman to agree, upon marrying an alien, that her children shall be of the father's nationality.

Article 16

Reservation to the text of article 16 concerning the equality of men and women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations during the marriage and upon its dissolution, without prejudice to the Islamic Shariah provisions whereby women are accorded rights equivalent to those of their spouses so as to ensure a just balance between them. This is out of respect for the sacrosanct nature of the firm religious beliefs which govern marital relations in Egypt and which may not be called in question and in view of the

fact that one of the most important bases of these relations is an equivalency of rights and duties so as to ensure complementarity which guarantees true equality between the spouses, not a quasi-equality that renders the marriage a burden on the wife. The provisions of the Shariah lay down that the husband shall pay bridal money to the wife and maintain her fully and shall also make a payment to her upon divorce, whereas the wife retains full rights over her property and is not obliged to spend anything on her keep. The Shariah therefore restricts the wife's rights to divorce by making it contingent on a judge's ruling, whereas no such restriction is laid down in the case of the husband.

Article 29

The Egyptian delegation maintains the reservation contained in article 29, paragraph 2, concerning the right of a State signatory to the Convention to declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of that article concerning the submission to an arbitral body of any dispute which may arise between States concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention. This is in order to avoid being bound by the system of arbitration in this field.

General reservation to article 2

The Arab Republic of Egypt is willing to comply with the content of this article, provided that such compliance does not run counter to the Islamic Shariah.

El Salvador

[Original: Spanish]
[19 August 1981]

Reservation

The Government of El Salvador made a reservation with regard to the application of the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

Ethiopia

[Original: English]
[10 September 1981]

Reservation

"In ratifying the said Convention, Socialist Ethiopia does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention."

France

[Original: French]
[14 December 1983]

Declarations

The Government of the French Republic declares that the preamble to the Convention - in particular the eleventh preambular paragraph - contains debatable elements which are definitely out of place in this text.

The Government of the French Republic declares that the term "family education" in article 5 (b) of the Convention must be interpreted as meaning public education concerning the family and that, in any event, article 5 will be applied subject to respect for article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and article 8 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

The Government of the French Republic declares that no provision of the Convention must be interpreted as prevailing over provisions of French legislation which are more favourable to women than to men.

Reservations

Article 14

1. The Government of the French Republic declares that article 14, paragraph 2 (c), should be interpreted as guaranteeing that women who fulfil the conditions relating to family or employment required by French legislation for personal participation shall acquire their own rights within the framework of social security.

2. The Government of the French Republic declares that article 14, paragraph (2) (h), of the Convention should not be interpreted as implying the actual provision, free of charge, of the services mentioned in that paragraph."

Article 16

The Government of the French Republic enters a reservation concerning the right to choose a family name mentioned in article 16, paragraph 1 (g), of the Convention.

Article 29

The Government of the French Republic declares, in pursuance of article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it will not be bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1.

Germany*

[Original: English]
[10 July 1985]

Declaration

"The right of peoples to self-determination, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the International Covenants of 19 December 1966, applies to all peoples and not only to those living 'under alien and colonial domination and foreign occupation'. All peoples thus have the inalienable right freely to determine their political status and freely to pursue their economic, social and cultural development. The Federal Republic of Germany would be unable to recognize as legally valid an interpretation of the right to self-determination which contradicts the unequivocal wording of the Charter of the United Nations and of the two International Covenants of 19 December 1966 on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It will interpret the eleventh paragraph of the Preamble accordingly."

Reservation

"Article 7 (b) will not be applied to the extent that it contradicts the second sentence of article 12 a (4) of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany. Pursuant to this provision of the Constitution, women may on no account render service involving the use of arms."

Indonesia

[Original: English]
[13 September 1984]

Reservation

"The Government of the Republic of Indonesia does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 29, paragraph 1, of this Convention and takes the position that any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention may only be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice with the agreement of all the parties to the dispute."

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*The German Democratic Republic had ratified the Convention on 9 July 1980. For the text of the reservation made by the former German Democratic Republic, see "Reservations, declarations, notifications and objections relating to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: note by the Secretary-General" (CEDAW/SP/13/Rev.1).

Iraq

[Original: Arabic]
[13 August 1986]

Reservations

1. Approval of and accession to this Convention shall not mean that the Republic of Iraq is bound by the provisions of article 2, paragraphs (f) and (g), of article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2, nor of article 16 of the Convention. The reservations to this last-mentioned article shall be without prejudice to the provisions of the Islamic Shariah according women rights equivalent to the rights of their spouses so as to ensure a just balance between them. Iraq also enters a reservation to article 29, paragraph 1, of this Convention with regard to the principle of international arbitration in connection with the interpretation or application of this Convention.

2. This approval in no way implies recognition of or entry into any relations with Israel.

Ireland

[Original: English]
[23 December 1985]

Reservations

Article 13, paragraphs (b) and (c)

"The question of supplementing the guarantee of equality contained in the Irish Constitution with special legislation governing access to financial credit and other services and recreational activities, where these are provided by private persons, organizations or enterprises is under consideration. For the time being Ireland reserves the right to regard its existing law and measures in this area as appropriate for the attainment in Ireland of the objectives of the Convention."

Article 15

"With regard to paragraph 3 of this article, Ireland reserves the right not to supplement the existing provisions in Irish law which accord women a legal capacity identical to that of men with further legislation governing the validity of any contract or other private instrument freely entered into by a woman."

Article 16, paragraphs 1 (d) and (f)

"Ireland is of the view that the attainment in Ireland of the objectives of the Convention does not necessitate the extension to men of rights identical to those accorded by law to women in respect of the guardianship, adoption and custody of children born out of wedlock and reserves the right to implement the Convention subject to that understanding."

Israel

[Original: English]
[3 October 1991]

Reservations

"1. The State of Israel hereby expresses its reservation with regard to article 7 (b) of the Convention concerning the appointment of women to serve as judges of religious courts where this is prohibited by the laws of any of the religious communities in Israel. Otherwise, the said article is fully implemented in Israel, in view of the fact that women take a prominent part in all aspects of public life.

"2. The State of Israel hereby expresses its reservation with regard to article 16 of the Convention, insofar as the laws of personal status binding on the several religious communities in Israel do not conform with the provisions of that article.

"3. In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 29 of the Convention, the State of Israel hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of that article."

Jamaica

[Original: English]
[19 October 1984]

Reservations

"The Government of Jamaica does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

"The Government of Jamaica declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

[Original: Arabic]
[16 May 1989]

Reservation

The accession is subject to the general reservation that such accession cannot conflict with the laws on personal status derived from the Islamic Shariah.

Luxembourg

[Original: French]
[2 February 1989]

Reservations

(a) The application of article 7 shall not affect the validity of the article of our Constitution concerning the hereditary transmission of the crown of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, in accordance with the family compact of the house of Nassau of 30 June 1783, maintained by article 71 of the Treaty of Vienna of 9 June 1815 and expressly maintained by article 1 of the Treaty of London of 11 May 1867.

(b) The application of paragraph 1 (g) of article 16 of the Convention shall not affect the right to choose the family name of children.

Malta

[Original: English]
[8 March 1991]

Reservations

Article 11

"The Government of Malta interprets paragraph 1 of article 11, in the light of the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 4, as not precluding prohibitions, restrictions, or conditions on the employment of women in certain areas, or the work done by them, where this is considered necessary or desirable to protect the health and safety of women or the human foetus, including such prohibitions, restrictions or conditions imposed in consequence of other international obligations of Malta."

Article 13

"(i) The Government of Malta reserves the right, notwithstanding anything in the Convention, to continue to apply its tax legislation which deems, in certain circumstances, the income of a married woman to be the income of her husband and taxable as such.

"(ii) The Government of Malta reserves the right to continue to apply its social security legislation which in certain circumstances makes certain benefits payable to the head of the household which is, by such legislation, presumed to be the husband."

Articles 13, 15 and 16

"While the Government of Malta is committed to remove, in as far as possible, all aspects of family property law which may be considered as discriminatory to females, it reserves the right to continue to apply present legislation in that regard until such time as the law is reformed and during such transitory period until those laws are completely superseded."

Article 16

"The Government of Malta does not consider itself bound by sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph (1) of article 16 in so far as the same may be interpreted as imposing an obligation on Malta to legalise abortion."

Mauritius

[Original: English]
[9 July 1984]

Reservations

"The Government of Mauritius does not consider itself bound by sub-paragraphs (b) and (d) of paragraph 1 of article 11 and sub-paragraph (g) of paragraph 1 of article 16.

"The Government of Mauritius does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention, in pursuance of paragraph 2 of article 29."

Netherlands

[Original: English]
[30 July 1980]

Declaration

"During the preparatory stages of the present Convention and in the course of debates on it in the General Assembly the position of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands was that it was not desirable to introduce political considerations such as those contained in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the preamble in a legal instrument of this nature. Moreover, the considerations are not directly related to the achievement of total equality between men and women. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that it must recall its objections to the said paragraphs in the preamble at this occasion."

New Zealand

[Original: English]
[10 January 1985]

Reservations

"The Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of Niue reserve the right not to apply the provisions of article 11 (2) (b).

"The Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of Niue reserve the right not to apply the provisions of the Convention in so far as they are inconsistent with policies relating to recruitment into or service in:

"(a) the Armed Forces which reflect either directly or indirectly the fact that members of such forces are required to serve on armed forces aircraft or vessels and in situations involving armed combat

"or

"(b) the law enforcement forces which reflect either directly or indirectly the fact that members of such forces are required to serve in situations involving violence or threat of violence.

"The Government of the Cook Islands reserves the right not to apply article 2 (f) and article 5 (a) to the extent that the customs governing the inheritance of certain Cook Islands chief titles may be inconsistent with those provisions."

Poland

[Original: English]
[30 July 1980]

Reservation

"The People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

Republic of Korea

[Original: English]
[27 December 1984]

Reservation

"The Government of the Republic of Korea, having examined the said Convention, hereby ratifies the Convention considering itself not bound by the provisions of article 9 and sub-paragraphs (c), (d), (f) and (g) of paragraph 1 of article 16 of the Convention."

Romania

[Original: French]
[7 January 1982]

Reservations

1. The Socialist Republic of Romania states that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, whereby any dispute between two or more States parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration.

2. Romania believes that such disputes may be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all States parties to the dispute, for each specific case.

Spain

[Original: Spanish]
[5 January 1984]

Declaration

The ratification of the Convention by Spain shall not affect the constitutional provisions concerning succession to the Spanish crown.

Thailand

[Original: English]
[9 August 1985]

Declaration

"The Royal Thai Government wishes to express its understanding that the purposes of the Convention are to eliminate discrimination against women and to accord to every person, men and women alike, equality before the law, and are in accordance with the principles prescribed by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand."

Reservations

"1. In all matters which concern national security maintenance of public order and service or employment in the military or paramilitary forces, the Royal Thai Government reserves its right to apply the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in particular articles 7 and 10, only within the limits established by national laws, regulations and practices.

"2. With regard to article 9, paragraph 2, and article 11, paragraph 1 (b), as far as night work of women and special protection of working women are concerned, the Royal Thai Government considers that the application of the said provisions shall be subject to the limits and criteria established by national laws, regulations and practices.

"3. The Royal Thai Government does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 15, paragraph 3. article 16 and article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

Trinidad and Tobago

[Original: English]
[12 January 1990]

Reservation

"The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 29 (1) of the said Convention, relating to the settlement of disputes."

Tunisia

[Original: Arabic]
[20 September 1985]

General declaration

The Tunisian Government declares that it shall not take any organizational or legislative decision in conformity with the requirements of this Convention where such a decision would conflict with the provisions of chapter I of the Tunisian Constitution.

Declaration concerning article 15

In accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, dated 23 May 1969, the Tunisian Government emphasizes that the requirements of article 15, paragraph 4, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and particularly that part relating to the right of women to choose their residence and domicile, must not be interpreted in a manner which conflicts with the provisions of the Personal Status Code on this subject, as set forth in chapters 23 and 61 of the Code."

Reservations

Article 9

The Tunisian Government expresses its reservation with regard to the provisions in article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention, which must not conflict with the provisions of chapter VI of the Tunisian Nationality Code.

Article 16

The Tunisian Government considers itself not bound by article 16, paragraphs (c), (d) and (f), of the Convention and declares that paragraphs (g) and (h) of that article must not conflict with the provisions of the Personal Status Code concerning the granting of family names to children and the acquisition of property through inheritance.

Article 29

The Tunisian Government declares, in conformity with the requirements of article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that article, which specify that any dispute between two or more States parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of those parties.

The Tunisian Government considers that such disputes should be submitted for arbitration or consideration by the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute.

Turkey

[Original: English]
[20 December 1985]

Declaration

"The Government of the Republic of Turkey declares that article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention is not in conflict with the provisions of article 5, paragraph 1, and articles 15 and 17 of the Turkish Law on Nationality, relating to the acquisition of citizenship, since the intent of those provisions regulating acquisition of citizenship through marriage is to prevent statelessness."

Reservations

"The Government of the Republic of Turkey [makes reservations] with regard to the articles of the Convention dealing with family relations which are not completely compatible with the provisions of the Turkish Civil Code, in particular, article 15, paragraphs 2 and 4, and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g), as well as with respect to article 29, paragraph 1. In pursuance of article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Turkey declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article."

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

[Original: English]
[7 April 1986]

Declarations and reservations

A. On behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

"(a) The United Kingdom understands the main purpose of the Convention, in the light of the definition contained in article 1, to be the reduction, in accordance with its terms, of discrimination against women, and does not therefore regard the Convention as imposing any requirement to repeal or modify any existing laws, regulations, customs or practices which provide for women to be treated more favourably than men, whether temporarily or in the longer term; the United Kingdom's undertakings under article 4, paragraph 1, and other provisions of the Convention are to be construed accordingly.

"(b) The United Kingdom reserves the right to regard the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978, the Employment Act 1980, the Sex Discrimination (Northern Ireland) Order 1976, the Industrial Relations (No. 2) (Northern Ireland) Order 1976, the Industrial Relations (Northern Ireland) Order 1982, the Equal Pay Act 1970 (as amended) and the Equal Pay Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 (as amended), including the exceptions and exemptions contained in any of these Acts and Orders, as constituting appropriate measures for the practical realization of the objectives of the Convention in the social and economic circumstances of the United Kingdom, and to continue to apply these provisions accordingly; this reservation will apply equally to any future legislation which may modify or replace the above Acts and Orders on the understanding that the terms of such legislation will be compatible with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention.

"(c) In the light of the definition contained in article 1, the United Kingdom's ratification is subject to the understanding that none of its obligations under the Convention shall be treated as extending to the succession to, or possession and enjoyment of, the Throne, the peerage, titles of honour, social precedence or armorial bearings, or as extending to the affairs of religious denominations or orders or to the admission into or service in the Armed forces of the Crown.

"(d) The United Kingdom reserves the right to continue to apply such immigration legislation governing entry into, stay in, and departure from, the United Kingdom as it may deem necessary from time to time and, accordingly, its acceptance of article 15 (4) and of the other provisions of the Convention is subject to the provisions of any such legislation as regards persons not at the time having the right under the law of the United Kingdom to enter and remain in the United Kingdom."

Article 1

"With reference to the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and other applicable legislation, the United Kingdom's acceptance of article 1 is subject to the reservation that the phrase 'irrespective of their marital status' shall not be taken to render discriminatory any difference of treatment accorded to single persons as against married persons, so long as there is equality of treatment as between married men and married women and as between single men and single women."

Article 2

"In the light of the substantial progress already achieved in the United Kingdom in promoting the progressive elimination of discrimination against women, the United Kingdom reserves the right, without prejudice to the other reservations made by the United Kingdom, to give effect to paragraphs (f) and (g) by keeping under review such of its laws and regulations as may still embody significant differences in treatment between men and women with a view to making changes to those laws and regulations when to do so would be compatible with essential and overriding considerations of economic policy. In relation to forms of discrimination more precisely prohibited by other provisions of the Convention, the obligations under this article must (in the case of the United Kingdom) be read in conjunction with the other reservations and declarations made in respect of those provisions including the declarations and reservations of the United Kingdom contained in paragraphs (a)-(d) above.

"With regard to paragraphs (f) and (g) of this article the United Kingdom reserves the right to continue to apply its law relating to sexual offences and prostitution; this reservation will apply equally to any future law which may modify or replace it."

Article 9

"The British Nationality Act 1981, which was brought into force with effect from January 1983, is based on principles which do not allow of any discrimination against women within the meaning of article 1 as regards acquisition, change or retention of their nationality or as regards the nationality of their children. The United Kingdom's acceptance of article 9 shall not, however, be taken to invalidate the continuation of certain temporary or transitional provisions which will continue in force beyond that date.

"The United Kingdom reserves the right to take such steps as may be necessary to comply with its obligations under article 2 of the First Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Paris on 20 March 1952 and its obligations under paragraph 3 of article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966, to the extent that the said provisions preserve the freedom of parental choice in respect of the education of children; and reserves also the right not to take any measures which may conflict with its obligation under paragraph 4 of article 13 of the said Covenant not to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject to the observation of certain principles and standards."

Article 10

"The United Kingdom can only accept the obligations under paragraph (c) of article 10 within the limits of the statutory powers of Central Government, in the light of the fact that the teaching curriculum, the provision of text-books and teaching methods are reserved for local control and are not subject to central Government direction; moreover, the acceptance of the objective of encouraging co-education is without prejudice to the right of the United Kingdom also to encourage other types of education."

Article 11

"The United Kingdom interprets the 'right to work' referred to in paragraph 1 (a) as a reference to the 'right to work' as defined in other human rights instruments to which the United Kingdom is a party, notably article 6 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 19 December 1966.

"The United Kindgom interprets paragraph 1 of article 11, in the light of the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 4, as not precluding prohibitions, restrictions or conditions on the employment of women in certain areas, or on the work done by them, where this is considered necessary or desirable to protect the health and safety of women or the human foetus, including such prohibitions, restrictions or conditions imposed in consequence of other international obligations of the United Kingdom; the United Kingdom declares that, in the event of a conflict between obligations under the present Convention and its obligations under the Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (ILO Convention No. 45), the provisions of the last mentioned Convention shall prevail.

"The United Kingdom reserves the right to apply all United Kingdom legislation and the rules of pension schemes affecting retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and other benefits in relation to death or retirement (including retirement on grounds of redundancy), whether or not derived from a Social Security scheme.

"This reservation will apply equally to any future legislation which may modify or replace such legislation, or the rules of pension schemes, on the understanding that the terms of such legislation will be compatible with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention.

"The United Kingdom reserves the right to apply the following provisions of United Kingdom legislation concerning the benefits specified:

"(a) Social security benefits for persons engaged in caring for a severely disabled person under section 37 of the Social Security Act 1975 and section 37 of the Social Security (Northern Ireland) Act 1975;

"(b) Increases of benefit for adult dependants under sections 44 to 47, 49 and 66 of the Social Security Act 1975 and under sections 44 to 47, 49 and 66 of the Social Security (Northern Ireland) Act 1975;

"(c) Retirement pensions and survivors' benefits under the Social Security Acts 1975 to 1982 and the Social Security (Northern Ireland) Acts 1975 to 1982;

"(d) Family income supplements under the Family Income Supplements Act 1970 and the Family Income Supplements Act (Northern Ireland) 1971.

"This reservation will apply equally to any future legislation which may modify or replace any of the provisions specified in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) above, on the understanding that the terms of such legislation will be compatible with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention.

"The United Kingdom reserves the right to apply any non-discriminatory requirement for a qualifying period of employment or insurance for the application of the provisions contained in article 11 (2)."

Article 13

"The United Kingdom reserves the right, notwithstanding the obligations undertaken in article 13, or any other relevant article of the Convention, to continue to apply the income tax and capital gains tax legislation which:

"(i) Deems for income tax purposes the income of a married woman living with her husband in a year, or part of a year, of assessment to be her husband's income and not to be her income (subject to the right of the husband and the wife to elect jointly that the wife's earned income shall be charged to income tax as if she were a single woman with no other income); and

"(ii) Requires tax in respect of such income and of chargeable gains accruing to such a married woman to be assessed on her husband (subject to the right of either of them to apply for separate assessment) and consequently (if no such application is made) restricts to her husband the right to appeal against any such assessment and to be heard or to be represented at the hearing of any such appeal; and

"(iii) Entitles a man who has his wife living with him, or whose wife is wholly maintained by him, during the year of assessment to a deduction from his total income of an amount larger than that to which an individual in any other case is entitled and entitles an individual whose total income includes any earned income of his wife to have that deduction increased by the amount of that earned income or by an amount specified in the legislation whichever is the less."

Article 15

"In relation to article 15, paragraph 2, the United Kingdom understands the term 'legal capacity' as referring merely to the existence of a separate and distinct legal personality.

"In relation to article 15, paragraph 3, the United Kingdom understands the intention of this provision to be that only those terms or elements of a contract or other private instrument which are discriminatory in the sense described are to be deemed null and void, but not necessarily the contract or instrument as a whole."

Article 16

"As regards sub-paragraph 1 (f) of article 16, the United Kingdom does not regard the reference to the paramountcy of the interests of the children as being directly relevant to the elimination of discrimination against women, and declares in this connection that the legislation of the United Kingdom regulating adoption, while giving a principal position to the promotion of the children's welfare, does not give to the child's interests the same paramount place as in issues concerning custody over children.

"The United Kingdom's acceptance of paragraph 1 of article 16 shall not be treated as either limiting the freedom of a person to dispose of his property as he wishes or as giving a person a right to property the subject of such a limitation.

B. On behalf of the British Virgin Islands, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the Isle of Man, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands

[Same declarations and reservations as those made in respect of the United Kingdom under section A, paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) except that in the case of (d) they apply to the territories and their laws.]

Article 1

[Same reservation as the one made in respect of the United Kingdom except with regard to the absence of a reference to United Kingdom legislation.]

Article 2

[Same reservation as the one made in respect of the United Kingdom except that reference is made to the laws of the territories, and not to the laws of the United Kingdom.]

Article 9

[Same reservation as the one made in respect of the United Kingdom.]

Article 11

[Same reservations as those made in respect of the United Kingdom except that reference is made to the laws of the territories, and not to the laws of the United Kingdom.]

"Also, as far as the territories are concerned, the specific benefits listed and which may be applied under the provisions of these territories' legislation are as follows:

"(a) Social security benefits for persons engaged in caring for a severely disabled person;

"(b) Increases of benefit for adult dependants;

"(c) Retirement pensions and survivors' benefits;

"(d) Family income supplements.

"This reservation will apply equally to any future legislation which may modify or replace any of the provisions specified in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) above, on the understanding that the terms of such legislation will be compatible with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention.

"The United Kingdom reserves the right to apply any non-discriminatory requirement for a qualifying period of employment or insurance for the application of the provisions contained in article 11 (2)."

Articles 13, 15 and 16

[Same reservations as those made in respect of the United Kingdom.]

Venezuela

[Original: Spanish]
[2 May 1983]

Reservation

Venezuela makes a formal reservation with regard to article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, since it does not accept arbitration or the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention.

Viet Nam

[Original: French]
[17 February 1982]

Reservation

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam will not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 29.

Yemen*

[Original: Arabic]
[30 May 1984]

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1, of the said Convention, relating to the settlement of disputes which may arise concerning the application or interpretation of the Convention.

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*Ratification was effected by the former Democratic Yemen.

C. Objections to certain declarations and reservations

Objection by Argentina to the application of the Convention to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands by the United Kingdom, notified upon ratification

[Original: Spanish]
[4 April 1989]

The Republic of Argentina rejects the extension of the territorial application of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1979, to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, notified by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland upon its ratification of that instrument on 7 April 1986.

The Republic of Argentina reaffirms its sovereignty over the aforementioned archipelagos, which are an integral part of its national territory, and recalls that the General Assembly has adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6, in which a sovereignty dispute is recognized and the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom are urged to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and lasting solution to the dispute and their remaining differences relating to this question, through the good offices of the Secretary-General. The General Assembly has also adopted resolutions 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, which reiterate its request to the parties to resume such negotiations.

Communication of the United Kingdom concerning the objection of Argentina

[Original: English]
[27 November 1989]

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland rejects the statement made by the Government of Argentina on 4 April 1989 regarding the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has no doubt as to British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and its consequent right to extend treaties to those Territories."

Objection by Denmark to the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya upon accession

[Original: English]
[3 July 1990]

"The Government of Denmark has taken note of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya when acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. In view of the Government of

Denmark this reservation is subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform a treaty."

Objection by Finland to the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya upon accession

[Original: English]
[8 June 1990]

"The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and considers the said reservation as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Finland therefore enters its formal objection to this reservation.

"This objection is not an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between Finland and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya."

Objections by Germany to the reservations made by Bangladesh, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritius, Thailand and Turkey upon accession and by Brazil, Egypt, Jamaica, the Republic of Korea and Tunisia upon ratification

[Original: English]
[10 July 1985]

"The Federal Republic of Germany considers that the reservations made by Egypt regarding article 2, article 9, paragraph 2, and article 16, by Bangladesh regarding article 2, article 13 (a) and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c) and (f), by Brazil regarding article 15, paragraph 4, and article 16, paragraphs 1 (a), (c), (g) and (h), by Jamaica regarding article 9, paragraph 2, by the Republic of Korea regarding article 9 and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g), and by Mauritius regarding article 11, paragraphs 1 (b) and (d), and article 16, paragraph 1 (g), are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2) and therefore objects to them. In relation to the Federal Republic of Germany, they may not be invoked in support of a legal practice which does not pay due regard to the legal status afforded to women and children in the Federal Republic of Germany in conformity with the above-mentioned articles of the Convention.

"This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between Egypt, Bangladesh, Brazil, Jamaica, the Republic of Korea, Mauritius and the Federal Republic of Germany."

Objections, identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, were also formulated by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in regard to reservations received from various States, as follows:

(a) Thailand, 15 October 1986: In respect of reservations formulated by the Government of Thailand concerning article 9, paragraph 2, article 10, article 11, paragraph 1 (b), article 15, paragraph 3, and article 16. ("The Federal Republic of Germany also holds the view that the reservation made by

Thailand regarding article 7 of the Convention is likewise incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention because for all matters which concern national security it reserves in a general and thus unspecific manner the right of the Royal Thai Government to apply the provisions only within the limits established by national laws, regulations and practices.");

(b) Tunisia, 15 October 1986: In respect of reservations and some declarations formulated by the Government of Tunisia concerning article 9, paragraph 2, and article 16, as well as the declaration concerning article 15, paragraph 4;

(c) Turkey, 3 March 1987: In respect of reservations made by the Government of Turkey to article 15, paragraphs 2 and 4, and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g);

(d) Iraq, 3 March 1987: In respect of reservations made by the Government of Iraq with regard to article 2, paragraphs (f) and (g), article 9 and article 16;

(e) Malawi, 7 April 1988: In respect of the first reservation made by the Government of Malawi;

(f) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 20 June 1990: In respect of the reservation made by the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Objection by Israel to the reservation made by Iraq upon accession

[Original: English]
[12 December 1986]

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession by Iraq to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women contains a declaration in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such declaration which is explicitly of a political character is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Convention and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Iraq under general international law or under particular conventions.

"The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity."

Objections by Mexico to the reservations made by Bangladesh, Cyprus, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Thailand and Turkey upon accession and by Egypt, Jamaica, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea upon ratification; Communication regarding Malawi

[Original: Spanish]
[11 January 1985]

The Government of the United Mexican States has studied the content of the reservations made by Mauritius to article 11, paragraphs 1 (b) and (d), and article 16, paragraph 1 (g), of the Convention and has concluded that they

should be considered invalid in the light of article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, because they are incompatible with its object and purpose.

Indeed, these reservations, if implemented, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is contrary to all the articles of the Convention. The principles of equal rights of men and women and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, which are embodied in the second preambular paragraph and article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, to which Mauritius is a signatory, and in articles 2 and 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, were previously accepted by the Government of Mauritius when it acceded, on 12 December 1973, to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The above-mentioned principles were stated in article 2, paragraph 1, and article 3 of the former Covenant and in article 2, paragrah 2, and article 3 of the latter. Consequently, it is inconsistent with these contractual obligations previously assumed by Mauritius for its Government now to claim that it has reservations, on the same subject, about the 1979 Convention.

The objection of the Government of the United Mexican States to the reservations in question should not be interpreted as an impediment to the entry into force of the 1979 Convention between the United Mexican States and Mauritius.

Objections, identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, were also formulated by the Government of Mexico in regard to the reservations made by various States, as follows:

(a) Bangladesh, 21 February 1985: In respect of reservations made by the Government of Bangladesh concerning article 2, article 13, paragraph (a) and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c) and (f);

(b) Jamaica, 21 February 1985: In respect of the reservation made by the Government of Jamaica concerning article 9, paragraph 2;

(c) New Zealand, 22 May 1985: In respect of reservations made by the Government of New Zealand (applicable to the Cook Islands) concerning article 2, paragraph (f) and article 5, paragraph (a);

(d) Republic of Korea, 6 June 1985: In respect of reservations made by the Government of the Republic of Korea concerning article 9 and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g). In this case, the Government of Mexico stated that the principle of the equal rights of men and women and of non-discrimination on the basis of sex, which are set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as one of its purposes in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and in various multilateral instruments, have already become general principles of international law which apply to the international community, to which the Republic of Korea belongs;

(e) Cyprus, 29 January 1986: In respect of the reservation made by the Government of Cyprus to article 9, paragraph 2;

(f) Turkey, 7 May 1986: In respect of the reservations made by the Government of Turkey to article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g);

(g) Egypt, 16 July 1986: In respect of the reservations made by the Government of Egypt to articles 9 and 16;

(h) Thailand, 16 October 1986: In respect of the reservations made by the Government of Thailand concerning article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 3, and article 16;

(i) Iraq, 4 December 1986: In respect of the reservations made by the Government of Iraq concerning article 2, paragraphs (f) and (g), article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2, and article 16;

(j) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 23 July 1990: In respect of the reservation made by the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Secretary-General received from the Government of Mexico, on the date indicated below, a communication as follows:

Malawi, 5 August 1987: "The Government of the United Mexican States hopes that the process of eradication of traditional customs and practices referred to in the first reservation of the Republic of Malawi will not be so protracted as to impair fulfilment of the purpose and intent of the Convention."

Objections by the Netherlands to the reservations made by Bangladesh, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritius, Thailand and Turkey upon accession and by Brazil, Egypt, Jamaica, the Republic of Korea and Tunisia upon ratification

[Original: English]
[23 July 1990]

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the reservations made by Bangladesh regarding article 2, article 13 (a) and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c) and (f), by Egypt regarding article 2, article 9 and article 16, by Brazil regarding article 15, paragraph 4, and article 16, paragraphs 1 (a), (c), (g) and (h), by Iraq regarding article 2, paragraphs (f) and (g), article 9 and article 16, by Mauritius regarding article 11, paragraphs 1 (b) and (d), and article 16, paragraph 1 (g), by Jamaica regarding article 9, paragraph 2, by the Republic of Korea regarding article 9 and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g), by Thailand regarding article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 3 and article 16, by Tunisia regarding article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4, and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f), (g) and (h), by Turkey regarding article 15, paragraphs 2 and 4, and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g), are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2).

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, by which the accession 'is made subject to the general reservation that such accession cannot conflict with the laws on personal status derived from the Islamic Shariah', and considers the said reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has also examined the reservations made by the Republic of Malawi, by which 'owing to the deep-rooted nature of some traditional customs and practices of Malawians, the Government of the Republic of Malawi shall not, for the time being, consider itself bound by such provisions of the Convention as require immediate eradication of such

traditional customs and practices', and considers the said reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservations.

"These objections shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between Bangladesh, Egypt, Brazil, Iraq, Mauritius, Jamaica, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi and the Kingdom of the Netherlands."

Objection by Norway to the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya upon accession

[Original: English]
[16 July 1990]

"The Government of Norway has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, by which the accession 'is subject to the general reservation that such accession cannot conflict with the laws on personal status derived from the Islamic Shariah'. The Norwegian Government has come to the conclusion that this reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2). The Government of Norway objects to the reservation.

"The Norwegian Government will stress that, by acceding to the Convention, a State commits itself to adopt the measures required for the elimination of discrimination, in all forms and manifestations, against women. A reservation by which a State party limits its responsibilities under the Convention by invoking religious law (Shariah), which is subject to interpretation, modification and selective application in different States adhering to Islamic principles, may create doubts about the commitments of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention. It may also undermine the basis of international treaty law. All States have a common interest in securing that all parties respect the treaties to which they have chosen to become parties."

Objections by Sweden to the reservations made by Bangladesh, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritius and Thailand upon accession and Brazil, Egypt, Jamaica, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and Tunisia upon ratification

[Original: English]
[17 March 1986]

"The Government of Sweden considers that [the following reservations] are incompatible with the object and purposes of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2), and therefore objects to them:

"Thailand regarding article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 3 and article 16;

"Tunisia regarding article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4, and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f), (g) and (h);

"Bangladesh regarding article 2, article 13 (a), and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c) and (f);

"Brazil regarding article 15, paragraph 4, and article 16, paragraphs 1 (a), (c), (g) and (h);

"Indeed the reservations in question, if put into practice, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is contrary to everything the Convention stands for. It should also be borne in mind that the principles of equal rights of men and women and of non-discrimination on the basis of sex are set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as one of its purposes, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and in various multilateral instruments, to which Thailand, Tunisia and Bangladesh are parties.

"The Government of Sweden furthermore notes that, as a matter of principle, the same objection could be made to the reservations made by:

"Egypt regarding article 2, article 9, paragraph 2, and article 16;

"Mauritius regarding article 11, paragraphs 1 (b) and (d), and article 16, paragraph 1 (g);

"Jamaica regarding article 9, paragraph 2;

"Republic of Korea regarding article 9 and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g);

"New Zealand in respect of the Cook Islands regarding article 2, paragraph (f) and article 5, paragraph (a).

"In this context the Government of Sweden wishes to take this opportunity to make the observation that the reason why reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are not acceptable is precisely that otherwise they would render a basic international obligation of a contractual nature meaningless. Incompatible reservations, made in all forms of discrimination against women, do not only cast doubts on the commitments of the reserving states to the objects and purpose of this Convention, but moreover, contribute to undermine the basis of international contractual law. It is in the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties also are respected, as to object and purpose, by other parties."

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Sweden, on the dates indicated below, objections of the same nature as the ones above with regard to the reservations made by the following States:

(a) Iraq, 12 March 1987: In respect to the reservations made by Iraq to article 2, paragraphs (f) and (g), article 9, paragraph 1, and article 16;

(b) Malawi, 15 April 1988: In respect to the first reservation made by Malawi;

(c) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 25 May 1990: In respect to the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

D. Notifications of withdrawal of certain reservations

Belarus, Ukraine and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

In communications received on 8 March 1989, and 19 and 20 April 1989, the Governments of Belarius, the Ukraine, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, respectively, notified the Secretary-General that they had decided to withdraw the reservations made upon their ratification relating to article 29, paragraph 1. The reservations were identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to the reservation made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Czechoslovakia

On 26 April 1991, the Government of Czechoslovakia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the following reservation to article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, made upon ratification on 16 February 1982:

[Original: Czech]

"The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, in accordance with paragraph 2, article 29, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, does not consider itself bound under paragraph 1 of its article 29. In the opinion of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic any disputes concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Convention should be solved by direct negotiations between the parties to the dispute or in another manner to be agreed upon by the parties to the dispute."

France

In a notification received on 26 March 1984, the Government of France informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation to article 7 of the Convention made upon ratification.

Subsequently, in a notification received on 21 July 1986, the Government of France informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation relating to article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d) and (h) of the Convention, made upon ratification.

The notification specified that the withdrawal was effected because the existing discriminatory provisions, against women, in the rules governing property rights arising out of matrimonial relationship and in those concerning the legal administration of the property of children were abrogated by Act No. 85-1372 of 23 December 1985 concerning equality of spouses in respect of property rights arising out of a matrimonial relationship and equality of parents in respect of the property of minor children, which entered into force on 1 July 1986.

Hungary

In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation in respect of article 29, paragraph 1, made upon ratification.

Ireland

On 19 December 1986, the Government of Ireland notified the Secretary-General of its withdrawal of the reservations made in respect of article 9, paragraph 1, article 11, paragraph 1, article 13, paragraph (a) and article 15, paragraph 4.

Malawi

In a communication received on 25 January 1990, the Government of Malawi notified the Secretary-General as follows:

"In this connection, the Permanent Mission is under instruction to inform that the Malawi Government has decided to withdraw all the reservations which Malawi had entered when it acceded to the Convention. As a result of constant review of relevant laws and regulations, which review was already under way even at the time of Malawi's accession to this important Convention, the Government has been able to resolve those factors which had necessitated its reservations."

Mongolia

In a communication received on 19 July 1990, the Government of Mongolia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation made upon ratification with respect to article 29, paragraph 1.

New Zealand

On 13 January 1989, the Secretary-General received from the Government of New Zealand, a communication notifying him that, after consultation with the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of Niue, it denounced the Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (ILO Convention No. 45) on 23 June 1987 and that in accordance with article 28, paragraph 3, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, it withdrew the reservation made upon ratification.

Republic of Korea

On 15 March 1991, the Government of the Republic of Korea notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation it had made upon ratification of the Convention to the extent that it applied to subparagraphs (c), (d) and (f) of paragraph 1 of article 16. The reservation now reads as follows, the words appearing in square brackets have been withdrawn:

[Original: Korea]
[Courtesy translation]

"The Government of the Republic of Korea, having examined the said Convention, hereby ratifies the Convention considering itself not bound by the provisions of article 9 and sub-paragraph[s (c), (d), (f) and] (g) of paragraph 1 of article 16 of the Convention.

"In accordance with article 28, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the above-mentioned notification took effect on the date of its receipt, that is, on 15 March 1991."

Thailand

On 25 January 1991, the Government of Thailand notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation made upon its accession to the Convention, to the extent that it applied to article 11, paragraph 1 (b), and article 15, paragraph 3. At the same time, the Government of Thailand reiterated the declaration that it had also made upon accession, the content of which remained unchanged. The remaining reservations now read as follows, the words appearing in square brackets (in paragraphs 2 and 3) having been withdrawn:

[Original: English]

"In all matters that concern national security, maintenance of public order and service or employment in the military or paramilitary forces, the Royal Thai Government reserves its right to apply the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in particular articles 7 and 10, only within the limits by national laws, regulations and practices.

"With regard to article 9, paragraph 2, [and article 11, paragraph 1 (b), as far as night work of women and special protection of working women are concerned] the Royal Thai Government considers that the application of the said provision(s) shall be subject to the limits and criteria established by national laws, regulations and practices.

"The Royal Thai Government does not consider itself bound by the provisions of [article 15, paragraph 3,] article 16 and article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

Annex I

STATUS OF DECLARATIONS, RESERVATIONS, OBJECTIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS OF WITHDRAWAL OF RESERVATIONS BY STATES PARTIES RELATED TO ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

State party	Articles for which declarations or reservations have been made	States parties that have raised objections	Articles for which reservations have been withdrawn
Argentina	29, para. 1		
Australia	11, para. 2 (b)		
Austria	7, para. (b) 11, para. 1 (f)		
Bangladesh	2	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	
	13, para. (a)	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	
	16, paras. 1 (c) and (f)	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	
Belarus	[29, para. 1]		29, para. 1
Belgium	7, paras. (a) and (b) 15, paras. 2 and 3		
Brazil	15, para. 4	Germany Netherlands Sweden	
	16, paras. 1 (a), (c), (g) and (h)	Germany Netherlands Sweden	
	29, para. 1		
Bulgaria	29, para. 1		
Canada	11, para. 1 (d)		
China	29, para. 1		
Cuba	29, para. 1		

State party	Articles for which declarations or reservations have been made	States parties that have raised objections	Articles for which reservations have been withdrawn
Cyprus	9, para. 2	Mexico	
Czechoslovakia	[29, para. 1]		29, para. 1
Egypt	2	Germany Netherlands Sweden	
	9, para. 2	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	
	16	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	
	29, para. 1	Mexico	
El Salvador	29, para. 1		
Ethiopia	29, para. 1		
France	[7] 14, paras. 2 (c) and (h) [15, paras. 2 and 3] [16, paras. 1 (c), (d) and (h)] 16, para. 1 (g) 29, para. 1		7 15, paras. 2 and 3 16, paras. 1 (c), (d) and (h)
Germany*	General declaration 7, para. (b)		
Hungary	[29, para. 1]		29, para. 1
Indonesia	29, para. 1		
Iraq	2, paras. (f) and (g)	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	

*For the reservation made by the former German Democratic Republic, see "Reservations, declarations, notifications and objections relating to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" (CEDAW/SP/13/Rev.1).

State party	Articles for which declarations or reservations have been made	States parties that have raised objections	Articles for which reservations have been withdrawn
	9, para. 1	Sweden	
	9, paras. 1 and 2	Germany Israel Mexico Netherlands Sweden	
	16	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	
	29.1	Sweden	
Ireland	[9, para. 1] [11, para. 1] [13, para. (a)] 13, paras. (b) and (c) 15, para. 3 [15, para. 4] 16, paras. 1 (d) and (f)		9, para. 1 11, para. 1 13, para. (a) 15, para. 4
Israel	7, para. (b) 16 29, para. 1		
Jamaica	9, para. 2	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	
	29, para. 1		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	General	Denmark Finland Germany Mexico Netherlands Norway Sweden	
Luxembourg	7 16, para. 1 (g)		
Malawi	[5]	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	5
	[29, para. 1]		29, para. 1

State party	Articles for which declarations or reservations have been made	States parties that have raised objections	Articles for which reservations have been withdrawn
Malta	11, para. 1 13 15 16, para. 1 (e)		
Mauritius	11, paras. 1 (b) and (d)	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	
	16, para. 1 (g)	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	
	29, para. 1		
Mongolia	[29, para. 1]		29, para. 1
New Zealand (Cook Islands)	2, para. (f)	Mexico Sweden	
(Cook Islands)	5, para. (a)	Mexico Sweden	
(Cook Islands and Niue)	11, para. 2 (b)		
Poland	29, para. 1		
Republic of Korea	9	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	
	16, paras. 1 [(c), (d) and f)] (g)	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	16, paras. 1 (c), (d) and (f)
Romania	29, para. 1		
Spain	7 (declaration)		
Thailand	7	Germany	
	9, para. 2	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	
	10	Germany Mexico	

State party	Articles for which declarations or reservations have been made	States parties that have raised objections	Articles for which reservations have been withdrawn
	[11, para. 1 (b)]	Germany	11, para. 1 (b)
	[15, para. 3]	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	15, para. 3
	16	Germany Mexico Netherlands Sweden	
	29, para. 1		
Trinidad and Tobago	29, para. 1		
Tunisia	9, para. 2	Germany Netherlands Sweden	
	15, para. 4	Germany Netherlands Sweden	
	16, paras. 1 (c), (d), (f), (g) and (h)	Germany Netherlands Sweden	
	29, para. 1		
Turkey	9, para. 1 (declaration)		
	15, paras. 2 and 4	Germany Netherlands	
	16, paras. 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g)	Germany Mexico Netherlands	
	29, para. 1		
Ukraine	[29, para. 1]		29, para. 1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	[29, para. 1]		29, para. 1

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(declarations) 1 2, paras. (f) and (g) 9 10, para. (c) 11, paras. 1 and 2 13 15, paras. 2 and 3 16, para. 1	Argentina
on behalf of: British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Isle of Man, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands	(declarations) 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16	
Venezuela	29, para. 1	
Viet Nam	29, para. 1	
Yemen*	29, para. 1	

*The reservation was made by the former Democratic Yemen upon accession.

Annex II

ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN FOR WHICH STATES PARTIES HAVE NOT YET WITHDRAWN THEIR RESERVATIONS

Article	State party
1	United Kingdom and on behalf of: British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands
2	Bangladesh Egypt United Kingdom and on behalf of: British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands
2, para. (f)	New Zealand (Cook Islands)
2, paras. (f) and (g)	Iraq, United Kingdom
5, para. (a)	New Zealand (Cook Islands)
7	Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Thailand
7, para. (b)	Austria, Germany, Israel
9	Republic of Korea, United Kingdom and on behalf of: British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands
9, paras. 1 and 2	Iraq
9, para. 2	Cyprus, Egypt, Jamaica, Thailand, Tunisia
10	Thailand
10, para. (c)	United Kingdom
11	United Kingdom and on behalf of: British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands

Article	State party
11, para. 1	Malta
11, para. 1 (b)	Thailand
11, paras. 1 (b) and (d)	Mauritius
11, para. 1 (d)	Canada
11, para. 1 (f)	Austria
11, para. 2 (b)	Australia, New Zealand (Cook Islands and Niue)
13	Malta, United Kingdom and on behalf of: British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands
13, para. (a)	Bangladesh
14, para. 2 (c)	France
14, para. 2 (h)	France
15	Malta
15, paras. 2 and 3	Belgium, United Kingdom and on behalf of: British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands
15, paras. 2 and 4	Turkey
15, para. 3	Thailand
15, para. 4	Brazil, Tunisia
16	Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Malta, Thailand,
16, para. 1 (f)	United Kingdom and on behalf of: British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands
16, paras 1 (a), (c), (g) and (h)	Brazil
16, paras. 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g)	Republic of Korea, Turkey
16, paras. 1 (c), (d), (f), (g) and (h)	Tunisia

Article	State party
16, paras 1 (c) and (f)	Bangladesh
16, paras 1 (d) and (f)	Ireland
16, para. 1 (e)	Malta
16, para. 1 (g)	France, Luxembourg, Mauritius
29, para. 1	Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Mauritius, Poland, Romania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen*

*The reservation was made by the former Democratic Yemen upon accession.

UNITED NATIONS

CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Distr.
GENERAL

CEDAW/SP/1992/3
29 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

MEETING OF STATES PARTIES
Sixth meeting
New York, 4 February 1992
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

ELECTION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 17, PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 5, OF THE CONVENTION, OF 11 MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN, TO REPLACE THOSE WHOSE TERMS ARE DUE TO EXPIRE ON 15 APRIL 1992

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with article 17, paragraph 4, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Secretary-General will convene the sixth meeting of States parties at United Nations Headquarters on 4 February 1992. States parties will proceed, on 4 February 1992, with the election of 11 members of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women from a list of persons nominated by States parties to replace those whose terms are due to expire on 15 April 1992 (see annex I). The names of the other 12 members, who will continue to serve on the Committee until 15 April 1994, appear in annex II.

2. In compliance with article 17, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Secretary-General, in a note verbale dated 16 September 1991, invited the States parties to submit their nominations for the election of 11 members of the Committee within two months of the invitation. The Secretary-General has prepared the following list, in alphabetical order, of all persons nominated by 16 November 1991, indicating the States parties that had nominated them.

Name of candidate	Nominated by
Carlota Bustelo García del Real	Spain
Silvia Rose Cartwright	New Zealand
Liliana Gurdulich de Correa	Argentina
Salma Khan	Bangladesh
Pirkko Anneli Mäkinen	Finland
Elsa Victoria Muñoz Gomez	Colombia
Ahoua Ouedraogo	Burkina Faso
Lorraine Schembri-Orland	Malta
Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling	Germany
Kongit Sinegiorgis	Ethiopia
Hugh Anthony Rawlins	Saint Kitts and Nevis

3. Biographical data concerning the above candidates, as furnished by their Governments, are contained in annex III.

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*CEDAW/SP/1992/1.

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Annex I

LIST OF THE 11 MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WHOSE TERM EXPIRES ON 15 APRIL 1992

Ana Maria Alfonsin de Fasan	Argentina
Désirée P. Bernard	Guyana
Carlota Bustelo García del Real	Spain
Elizabeth Evatt	Australia
Grethe Fenger-Möller	Denmark
Aida Gonzalez Martinez	Mexico
Chryssanthi Laiou-Antoniou	Greece
Edith Oeser	Germany (former GDR)*
Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling	Germany (former FRG)*
Kongit Sinegiorgis	Ethiopia
Kissem Walla-Tchangai	Togo

*Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the United Nations under the designation "Germany".

Annex II

LIST OF THE 12 MEMBERS WHO WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE
ON THE COMMITTEE UNTIL 15 APRIL 1994

Charlotte Abaka	Ghana
Ryoko Akamatsu	Japan
Emna Aouij	Tunisia
Dora Gladys Nancy Bravo Nuñez de Ramsey	Ecuador
Ivanka Corti	Italy
Norma Monica Forde	Barbados
Zagorka Ilic	Yugoslavia
Tatiana Nikolaeva	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Teresita Quintos-Deles	Philippines
Lin Shangzhen	China
Mervat Tallawy	Egypt
Rose N. Ukeje	Nigeria

Annex III

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

(These biographies have not been edited.)

Carlota Bustelo García del Real (Spain)

Original: Spanish

Personal data

Born in Madrid on 1 November 1939

Education

Certificate of Studies (for foreigners) awarded by the Institute of Political Science, Paris (1961)

Degree in Political Science awarded by the Universidad Complutense, Madrid (1969)

Activities in the public field

- Member of various women's and women's rights associations during the decade 1965-1975 (Association of Housewives, Association of University Women, etc.). In cooperation with other women, established the Women's Liberation Front, 1976.

- Submitted the first report on women in the new phase of the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party (PSOE) at the Party Congress held in 1976. As a result of this report, the group "Women and Socialism" was set up, responsible for the PSOE's policy towards women for a number of years.

- Deputy of the PSOE to the Constituent Assemblies in Madrid (1977-1979). Member of the Culture, Budget, Health and Prison Inspection Committees. Took an active part in the decriminalization of the sale, dissemination and publicizing of contraceptives and in proposals to set up Family Planning Centres.

  Presented the report of the Prison Inspection Committee which served as the basis for the Prison Reform. In the Budget Committee was responsible for supervising the budget of the Ministry of Culture.

- Executive Adviser to the Minister of Culture, April-December 1983.

- Director-General of the autonomous organization "Institute of the Woman", responsible for policy on equality of opportunity for women, under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture (Law No. 16 of 24 October 1983) (December 1983 - July 1988).

- Chairman of the Spanish delegation to the final Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, Nairobi (July 1985).

- Spanish Government representative to various conferences and meetings of the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the European Communities.

- Vice-Chairman, from March 1986 to May 1987, of the Advisory Committee for equality of opportunity between women and men, Commission of the European Communities.

- Chairman, from May 1987 to June 1988, of the Advisory Committee for equality of opportunity between women and men, Commission of the European Communities.

- Member of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as from March 1988.

- Under-Secretary, Ministry of Social Affairs, July 1988 - October 1990.

  As such, apart from being a member of the Commission of Secretaries of State and Under-Secretaries (the body which performs preparatory work on the composition of the Cabinet), coordinated and supervised the operation of three Directorates General (Directorate General for Technology and Services, Directorate General for Legal Protection of the Minor, and Directorate General for Social Action), two autonomous bodies (Institute of the Woman and Institute of Youth), one organization dealing with management of Social Security (National Institute of Social Services) and the Royal Foundation for Care and Protection of Handicapped Persons.

- Since September 1991 has been a member of the Social Participation Council of the Jaime I de Castellón University, Valencia.

Professional experience

- Has held various responsible posts in the field of publishing (the review España Económica, Tecnos publishing house, Galeria Antonio Machado bookshop) and of business (Ministry of Commerce, Intracafé S.A.).

Publications

- Author of numerous articles in periodicals, reviews and multiple-authorship books on subjects connected with discrimination against women (see appendix)

Decorations and prizes

- Officer of the Order of Merit of the French Government (1986).

- "Master de Oro" of the Senior Management Forum (1986).

- Order of Constitutional Merit (Royal Decree No. 1385 of 18 November 1988).

Appendix

ARTICLES AND PUBLICATIONS

Periodicals with nationwide circulation

EL PAIS newspaper:

* The family in the new democratic phase (24 February 1978).
* One more step forward (5 April 1979).
* Feminism and the XXVIII Congress of the PSOE (13 May 1979).
* Women's right to work (9 March 1983).
* Prostitution, a subject awaiting discussion and solution (8 March 1985).
* A decade of change, a decade of aspiration (23 July 1985).
* Discrimination against women on the labour market: "The other half of the future" (21 December 1987).
* The new feminine upsurge (14 January 1988).
* The 25 per cent quota: the fear of certain men (2 February 1988).
* Towards equality by the year 2000 (8 March 1991).

INFORMACIONES newspaper (no longer in publication):

* The Under-Directorate General for Women (1 October 1977).
* A pending discussion (15 July 1978).
* Some psuedo-feminist meetings (16 September 1970).
* Reply to Mabel Pérez Serrano (30 September 1978).

"16" newspaper:

* A necessary campaign (29 October 1985).
* Women and power (21 January 1988).

"YA" newspaper:

* Some thoughts on the Atlantic Alliance (21 February 1986).

"ABC" newspaper:

* Demagogy or reality? (8 March 1986).

Periodicals issued by autonomous communities

EL IDEAL GALLEGO (Junta of Galicia):

* A polemical guide (7 September 1985).

EL FARO DE VIGO:

* Carlota Bustelo replies to Fernandez Cid (23 October 1985).

LA VOZ DE GALICIA:

* Women and the European Social Fund (29 April 1986).

CANARIAS 7 (Canary Islands Autonomous Community):

* The Spanish woman in Europe (21 January 1986).

EL CORREO ESPAÑOL - EL PUEBLO VASCO (Basque Country):

* Some thoughts on the Atlantic Alliance (5 March 1986).

EL SOCIALISTA (PSOE publication):

* The social status of women (7 August 1977).

* Discriminatory laws and regulations must be repealed (14 August 1977).

* Feminism in Spain (25 September 1977).

* The feminist movement: the Left should commit itself (special issue on women) (6 January 1980).

* A policy towards women (15 June 1984).

* A bit more liberty (1 November 1986).

Reviews:

TRIUNFO:

* Libraries and the artistic heritage (7 January 1978)

* The decriminalization of contraceptives (6 May 1978).

OPINION:

* Feminists in Cortes (Assembly) No. 87 (2-8 June 1978).

ZONA ABIERTA:

* The PSOE and feminism, No. 20 (1979).

OZONO:

* Against dogmatism, No. 41 (February 1979).

SALUD 2000 (review of health data):

* The purposes of the Institute of the Woman: Equality and social participation of women, No. 1 (May 1985).

AUTONOMIA LOCAL (Madrid):

* Women and the European Social Fund (1 December 1985 - 1 January 1986).

Other publications

THE SOCIALIST ALTERNATIVE OFFERED BY THE PSOE - SOME CONTRIBUTIONS

* Thoughts on women and socialism (Madrid, 1977, "Cuadernos para el diálogo, S.A." publishing house).

PROSPECTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL SPAIN. Third series of lectures delivered at the "Siglo XXI" Club during the 1977-1979 Course.

* The feminist alternative.

SPAIN IN EUROPE: THE CHALLENGE (the EEC in the "Siglo XXI" Club) (Madrid 1986, Plaza y Janés Editores, S.A. publishing house)

* The Spanish woman in Europe: new progress towards equality of opportunity.

EL PAIS yearbook (1985):

* The Nairobi Conference.

INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEE FOR SOCIAL RIGHTS (various authors) (Madrid 1990, Ministry of Social Affairs):

* The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Silvia Rose Cartwright (New Zealand)

Original: English

Date of birth:	7 November 1943, Dunedin
Marital status:	Married
Education:	LLB Otago University 1967
Occupation:	Chief District Court Judge of New Zealand
Former Occupations:	Family and District Court Judge September 1981 to January 1989 Private legal practice 1967 to 1981

MAJOR PROFESSIONAL COMMITMENTS:

Member, Courts Consultative Committee advising New Zealand Minister of Justice.

Member, Courts Bill Implementation Committee.

Implementation Judicial Studies' Programmes in New Zealand

Commentary on Moana Jackson Paper - "The Maori and the Criminal Justice System - He Whaipaanga Hou - a New Perspective" for wide distribution throughout the New Zealand Justice system.

Commissioner, Inquiry into the Treatment of Cervical Cancer and Other Related Matters at National Women's Hospital, Auckland 1987 to 1988

Chair, Inquiry into Social Science Research Fund Committee 1986 to 1987

Chair, Waikato Marriage Guidance Council 1978 to 1981

Member, Commission for the Future 1977 to 1981

AWARDS:

Dame Commander British Empire 1989 For Services to Women

Communication and Leadership Award Toastmasters, New Zealand, 1989

Auckland Woman of the Year (one of three) 1987

Waikato Woman of the Year (one of three) 1975

LEGAL AND COMMUNITY INTERESTS:

Patron:	GROW - Community Mental Health Movement Wellington Victims Support Group New Zealand Law Society Advisory Scholarship Trust Friends at Court Group New Zealand Police College 1991 Recruit Wing 124
Member:	LAWASIA Australian Institute of Judicial Administration Women Lawyers Associations Auckland & Wellington National Library Institute of Policy Studies project - Contributor New Zealand Federation University Women WEL Waikato Family Courts Association Society for Research on Women 1968-1970
Interim Trustee:	New Horizons for Women's Trust
Charter President:	Zonta Club, Hamilton, New Zealand 1973

OVERSEAS CONFERENCES:

1974	Zonta - South Pacific Region, Sydney, Australia
1975	Lawasia Conference, Tokyo, Japan
1976	Commonwealth Law Conference, Edinburgh, Scotland
1977	Commission for the Future - Member
	Visit to Rand Corporation, California, USA
	Visit to allied groups, Sweden
	Visit to allied groups, Montreal
1987	Association of Family , Hawaii
1989	Association of Family & Conciliation Courts, California
	English Bar Association Conference, Cardiff, Wales (including Lord Butler-Sloss speaking on Cleveland Inquiry)
	District & Country Judges' Conference, Sydney, Australia
1991	District & County Judges Conference, Adelaide, Australia
	Commonwealth Magistrates' & Judges Conference, Sydney, Australia

PUBLICATIONS:

1975 Lawasia Conference Invited Address - "Social & Legal Factors Affecting Women in the Family: The Effects of Marriage on the Legal Status of Women". Reprinted in Malaysian Law Journal.

1985 United Nations Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Country Monograph Series No 12 "Population of New Zealand" Vol.2 Chapter "Law & Population".

1986 Commonwealth Law Bulletin - Two Chapters on "The Procedure & Philosophy of the New Zealand Family Court".

1987 Report to the Minister of Social Welfare and the Minister of Science of the Committee appointed to review the Social Sciences' Research Fund Committee.

1988 Report to Minister of Health into allegations concerning the treatment of cervical cancer at National Women's Hospital and other related matters.

1990 Commonwealth Law Conference - Report of speech "Judging the Judges".

Reprint of speech to Association of Family & Conciliation Courts, Long Beach, California "Judicial Perspectives for the 21st Century".

1991 New Zealand Law Journal - Report of speech at opening of Waikato University Law Faculty.

Ms. Liliana Gurdulich de Correa (Argentina)

Original: Spanish

Profession: Engineer

Public function: National Senator for the Province of Santa Fé (Argentina)

Authorship of draft laws:
- National Defence
- Reform in Criminal Procedure for Minors
- Code relating to minors
- Permanent census of the infrastructure of Public Works
- Establishment of the Senatorial Commission for studying drug dependence and drug trafficking

Activity abroad as a representative of the Argentine National Congress:	- World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, Kenya, 1985 - Second Annual Conference of World Women Parliamentarians for Peace, New Delhi, India, 1986 - Annual Conference of World Women Parliamentarians for Peace on Disarmament and Development, Mexico, 1987 - Inter-American Seminar for the Preparation of a Strategy for the Participation of Women in Politics, Washington, United States, 1988
Official activities in the following States:	- China, England, France, Italy, Japan, - Panama, Peru, Spain, United States and Venezuela

Ms. Salma Khan (Bangladesh)

Original: English

Date of birth:	5 December 1941
Marital status:	Married
Education:	M.A. in Economics
Occupation:	Joint-Chief, Planning Commission, Government of Bangladesh
Former occupation:	Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Chairman of the Department of the University of Chittagong, Bangladesh.

Seminars and Conferences attended:

1976: International Seminar on Role of Women in Socio-economic Development, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

1977: International Seminar on Role of Women in Organized Sector, organized by ILO in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

1979: Member of UNICEF delegation to China for studying the situation of children in China.

1980: UN Mid-decade Conference on Women, Copenhagen, Denmark.

1984: Preparatory Committee meeting of the UN World Conference on Women, Vienna, Austria.

1986: Triennial Conference of the International Federation of University women on "Beyond the Decade for Women, Planning towards 2000", Christchurch, New Zealand.

1986: World NGO Symposium, Tokyo, Japan.

1986: SAARC Conference on South Asian Children, New Delhi, India.

1986: SAARC Workshop on Women and Law, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

1988: ILO Seminar on Maximizing Development Benefits from Overseas Migration Workers, Bangkok, Thailand.

1989: Planning for Women, organized by National Council for Women, Philippines.

1990: Cooperation between Government Agencies and NGOs in Social Services Delivery, Hong Kong.

Publications:

1978: Role and Status of Bangladeshi Women: country paper published by Asia and Pacific Centre for Women and Development, Bangkok.

1978: Women in the Organized Sector in Bangladesh; Economic Study Group, Chittagong University.

1980: Primary Education in China, UNICEF Journal.

1981: Mid Decade Conference on Women: The Bangladesh Perspective, UNICEF, Dhaka.

1982: Evaluation Report on Trainers, Training Programmes for Women Group Leaders of Gramcon Bank, Gramcon Bank, Dhaka.

1985: Women's Development and Public Policies; published by UN Information Centre and Women for Women.

1985: Development of Women in Bangladesh; Bank Credit for Rural Women, ESCAP.

1988: The Fifty Percent: Women in Development and Policy in Bangladesh; book published by University Press Limited, Dhaka.

1990: Women and Bureaucracy; published by Women for Women.

1990: Integration of Women in the Macro Frame Work of the Fourth Five Year Plan of Bangladesh; published by UNICEF.

1990: Women in Civil Service; AIDS Research Journal.

Membership of Professional Association:

Bangladesh Economic Association

Women for Women - a research and study group

Bangladesh Federation of University Women

Chittagong Economic Association

Women's Economic Association (BJMKRS)

Business and Professional Women's Club, Dhaka

Pacific and Asian Women's Forum
Association of British Council Scholars

Involvement in NGO activities

Action Women (A Women's NGO involved in Women's development activities); Founder President.1

Bangladesh National Women's Programme Formulation and Implementation Committee (Bastahayan); Founder Vice-President.

Assistance for Blind Children, ABC; Founder Member and former Senior Vice-President.

Bangladesh Federation of University Women, Founder General Secretary of Chittagong Branch and currently an active member at Dhaka.

Women's Voluntary Association (WVA) member.

South Asian Partnership (SAP), former Council Member.

Ramna Innerwheel Club, Dhaka; Founder President.

Association of British Council Scholars (ABCS);
Founder Vice-President.

Awards:

Recipient of Eisenhower Fellowship.

Received National Professor Atwar Hossain Gold Medal 1990 for Research Contribution in Humanities and Social Sciences awarded by the Asiatic Society of Bangladesh.

Ms. Pirkko Anneli Mäkinen (Finland)

Original: English

Born 12 October 1952

Assistant Director at the Office of the Equality Ombudsman, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

Education

- Master of Laws, University of Helsinki 27 May 1976

Other education:

- a course in English for leading civil servants held at the Administrative Development Agency of Finland
- special course (60 h) in 1987
- intensive course in London (70 h) in 1987
- other languages: proficiency in Swedish required of officials, certified 23 June 1976

Employments

- Ministry of Labour; Inspector 17 May 1976 - 15 May 1983
- Hyvinkaa District Court's Ambit; Circuit Court Clerk 1 March 1982 - 28 February 1983; Circuit Judge (perquisite position) 24 January 1983 - 6 February 1983
- Ministry of the Interior; Referendary 16 May 1983 - 31 March 1985; Ministerial Secretary 1 February 1985 - 31 January 1987 and Ministerial Secretary as Assistant Director 1 April 1986 - 31 January 1987
- Ministry of Social Affairs and Health; Assistant Director at the Office of the Equality Ombudsman since 1 February 1987; Acting Equality Ombudsman 5 March 1991 - 17 March 1991 and 3 April 1991 - 31 July 1991

Positions of Trust

- Unemployment Security Board; legally trained member 24 January 1985 - 31 December 1987; deputy member 1988 - 1990, 1991-1993
- Finnish ILO Committee, deputy member 12 January - 31 December 1989
- Committee Reviewing the Act on Equality between Women and Men; permanent expert 3 October 1991 - 30 June 199

- Council of Europe, member of the Working Group on Parity Democracy (Human Rights and Genuine Democracy), which cooperates with the European Committee for Equality between Women and Men (CEEG), since 1991

Other memberships:

- Oil Pollution Fund, deputy member 11 June 1986 - 23 September 1987
- Association of Female Lawyers in Finland, member since 1987
- Union of Finnish Lawyers, member of the Equality Committee since 1988

Oaths/Affirmations

- Official oath/affirmation 18 August 1971
- Official and Judicial oath/affirmation 12 April 1978

Publications

Women and EC, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Equality Publications 2/1991; together with Pirkko Kiviaho, Anne Paasikoski and Marianne Laxén

Still unpublished:

Directions for carrying on lawsuits concerning equal pay on the basis of the Act on Equality between Women and Men

Further Merits

Ms Makinen participated in the work of CEDAW as an observer when Finland was preparing to give its first report on the application of the UN Convention on the elimination of discrimination against women. She also coordinated the preparation of the report by Finland and was a member of the delegation led by Minister Tarja Halonen when Finland was heard in the Committee.

Ms. Elsa Victoria Muñoz Gomez (Colombia)

Original: Spanish

Place and date of birth:	Pereira, 24 October 1949
Identity document:	S.S. 41 491 910 (Bogotá)
Occupation:	Sociologist

Address:	Cra. 5a. No. 26-A-47 Apto. 712
Telephone:	285-11-35

EDUCATION

Secondary studies:	Sagrado Corazón College, Manizales - 1966
University studies:	Xavier University, Bogotá - 1972 Degree in sociology
Other studies:	Advanced School of Public Administration (ESAP), Bogotá - various years
	Aspects of social development Colombia University Day School, Bogotá - 1974 Courses on the Colombian economy
	London University, London - 1980 Associate researcher on low-cost housing

EMPLOYMENT

1990 to the present:	OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC Office of the Youth, Women's and Family Affairs Adviser UNDP Project - General Coordinator
1989-1990:	UNDP - National Reaffirmation Programme (PNR) - Colombian Institute of Culture (COLCULTURA) Management and coordination of the local history research project - PNR regions
1988-1989:	OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF BOGOTA Director, Social Welfare Administrative Department, Bogotá
1987-1988:	CENTRAL MORTGAGE BANK (BANCO CENTRAL HIPOTECARIO) Director of Social Services Planning for the Ciudad Salitre Project
1983-1987:	ARENAS MUÑOZ CONSULTORES ASOCIADOS Partner and assistant manager

1981-1983:	DEPARTMENT OF POPULAR INTEGRATION, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC Director, Rehabilitation Programme for Marginal Urban Areas - IPC - San Andrés and Providencia Island
1976-1979:	APPLIED COMMUNITY STUDIES CENTRE (CECA) Director
1975-1976:	NATIONAL (SENA) Adviser - Social Development Division
1974-1975:	OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF PEREIRA Director, Tourism Promotion Office Chairman of the Executive Committee for the Tenth National Sporting Games
1972-1974:	MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC CREDIT Head, Social Welfare and Communications Section
ACTIVITIES ABROAD	
London:	London University - 8 months Associate studies, Housing Department
Kenya:	Two months in Nairobi and Mombasa
India and Nepal:	Stay of one year
The Hague:	Representative of Colombia at the Seminar on Pre-School Care Programmes - March 1989 Bernard Van Leer Foundation
China:	Head of the Colombian women's delegation that visited China at the invitation of the National Women's Federation of China, June 1991
MEMBERSHIP OF DELEGATIONS AND GOVERNING BODIES	Alternate Representative of the Colombian Government on the Inter-American Commission on Women of the Organization of American States (OAS), Washington, 1990
	Representative of Colombia at the Meeting of Latin American Government Offices for Women's Affairs, sponsored by UNICEF, Mexico City 1990

	Representative of Colombia at the Ad hoc Open-Ended Working Group to Elaborate Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Disabled Persons, United Nations, Vienna, September 1991
1988-1989:	Office of the Mayor of Bogotá Representative - Mental Health Foundation Bogotá Lottery - Representative of the Mayor
1991:	Integrated Rural Development (DRI) Programme Foundation (Rural Women's Programme)
	Representative of the President of the Republic Hispanic Culture Institute
	Representative of the Education Minister Colombian Institute of Culture (COLCULTURA) Member, Fine Arts Council Applied Community Studies Centre (CECA)
	Permanent Member of the Governing Board

PUBLICATIONS

1972:	"Education in Colombia and its Effect on Attitudes to Social Change", degree thesis (specially commended) published in the Xavier University Review.
1990:	"Local and Regional History": A Tool for the Reaffirmation of Cultural Identity", COLCULTURA - UNDP

Ms. Ahoua Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso)

Original: French

Date and place of birth:	2 March 1948 at Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso)
Nationality:	Burkina Faso.

Civil status:	Married with two children (11 and 22 years of age).
Position:	Counsellor on Social Affairs.
Address:	Office of the Secretary of State for Social Action and the Family 01 BP. 515, Ouagadougou 01 - Telephone: 31 00 15 and 31 00 55.
Education:	Secondary studies 1965
	Baccalaureate 1968
	Diploma in Community Development 1970
	State Diploma as a teacher of young children (Pedagogical Centre of France) 1977
	Masters Degree in Philosophy (optional subject "Social and Political Philosophy"), University of Central Africa 1984.
Areas of specialization:	Community development - 1972
	Teaching - France 1975.
Areas of competence:	Adult education
	Community development
	Formulation, planning, follow-up and evaluation of development programmes for children, maladjusted young people and marginalized persons
	Promotion of women and the family
	Social surveys and field studies.
Professional activities:	Twenty years of experience in social work.
1971-1974:	Official in charge of the Zecko Mané Women's Motivation Centre, Province of Sanmatenga in Burkina Faso.
Objective:	Training and guidance of women for grass-roots development.
1974-1977:	Worker at the Ouidi Social Centre at Ouagadougou.

Objective:	Social assistance for the family, the advancement of women and the rehabilitation of social cases
1978-1981:	Worker at the Children's Protection Service of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Status of Women.
1982-1984:	Teacher at the Bangui Social Service School in Central Africa.
1986-1988:	Research Assistant for UNDP - Ouagadougou on behalf of the United Nations Fund for the Development of Women (UNIFEM).
Objective:	Study of the socio-economic status of women in Burkina Faso with a view to the formulation of a national action plan.
Since May 1988:	Family Promotion Director.
Objective:	Identification and elimination of social and cultural bottlenecks impeding the welfare of families, with particular emphasis on the advancement of women.
	Formulation of programmes to promote gainful activities for women.
	Formulation of a policy to lighten the domestic work of women in order to encourage their participation in other activities.
	Formulation of family-life information and education programmes; protection of the rights of women.
	Design of strategies to combat practices harmful to the health and development of women.
Papers:	Juvenile Delinquency in Upper Volta - June 1977.
	The Situation with Regard to Pre-School Education - Ouagadougou 1979.
	Analysis of the Socio-Economic Status of Women in Burkina Faso - Ouagadougou UNDP/UNIFEM 1987.
	Survey of the Nutritional Situation in Burkina Faso - Ouagadougou/FAO 1988.

International seminars:	Seminar on the development of nurseries in Africa, Tunis 1979.
	Seminar on the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, Abuja, November 1989.
	Training seminar on the promotion of the role of women in providing for the supply of drinking water and carrying out sanitation improvements (PROWWESS), Abidjan, October 1990; Bamako, June 1990.
	World Congress on the Promotion of the Family in Arab and African Societies - Benghazi, March 1990.
	Commemorative seminar on the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women - Kiev, September 1990. Presentation of the initial report of Burkina Faso to the tenth session of the Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women - Vienna, January 1991.
	Consultations with the Ministry for the Promotion of Women of Guinea Bissau on the drafting of that country's initial report on the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women - October 1991.
National seminars:	Organization of a seminar lasting several days on the subject "What Kind of Guidance for Young People?" - Ouagadougou, January 1989.
	Organization of a seminar "One Woman, One Income" - Ouagadougou, November 1990.
	Participation in two seminars on the UNDP regional project "Strengthening of the role of women in the informal sector" - Ouagadougou, July 1990.
	Participation in several workshops on family planning, women's rights, etc.
National commissions:	Member of the Commission on the "Creation of the Women's Bank".
	Member of the Commission on the "Plan of Action for Women".
	Member of the Commission on the "Social Dimension of the Structural Adjustment Programme (PAS)".
	Participation in national meetings on the PAS and the preliminary draft of the Constitution

Ms. Lorraine Schembri Orland (Malta)

Original: English

Occupation: Advocate

Addresses: "Nampara"
Old Railway Track
Attard
Tel:/Fax: 446405
86, Main Street
Balzan

56, St. Lucia Street
Valletta
Tel: 239556

70, Old College Street
Sliema
Tel: 344247

Date of birth: 21st June 1959

Daughter of: Albert A. Palmier and Marceline nee Barry

Status: Married to George Schembri Orland and has one son, Kevin.

Nationality: Maltese

Qualifications:

HONOURS/DEGREES: Doctor of Laws (LL.D.)

PRESENT POST/ PROFESSION: ADVOCATE in Civil and Commercial Law.

VICE CHAIRPERSON: Commission For The Advancement of Women established by the Prime Minister of Malta in 1989; and the Chairperson of the Legal Sub-Committee of the same Commission entrusted with proposing comprehensive reforms to the Family Law.

Drafter of Amendments to the Maltese Civil Code to update Family Law.

MEMBER of the Board of the International Council of Women since April 1990.

CHAIRPERSON: Interdepartmental Committee on Violence Against Women established by the Secretariat on the Equal Status of Women in 1991.

Education:

Studied at: Convent of Sacred Heart - St. Julians, Malta.

1975-76 Enroled in a B.A. Course at the University of Malta at the age of 16 and obtained Part I in Philosophy, Economics and Classical Culture.

Graduated DOCTOR OF LAWS from the University of Malta in 1981.

Languages: Fluent Knowledge of English, French and Italian

Highlights of Career:

Legal Consultant National Council of Women (MALTA) 1983-1991.

FEBRUARY 1985: Representative of the National Council of Women at the NGO meeting on the International Convention on Peace and Security (CSCE) held in Brussels, Belgium.

AUGUST 1985: Salzburg Fellowship: "American Constitutional Law and Legal Institutions".

JANUARY 1986: First Female Member of the Committee of the Chamber of Advocates of Malta.

APRIL 1986: United States of America Multi Regional Visitors Programme on "Women and Minorities in Public Affairs".

Parliamentary Correspondent for "The Times of Malta". 1976 - 1987.

Legal Consultant and Founder Member of the Institute of Family Life Education. (I.F.L.E.) 1987/88.

NOVEMBER 1989: Represented the International Council of Women (ICW) to the International Conference on "An Integrated Social Policy In a Welfare Society" convened in Malta by the Council of Europe.

FEBRUARY 1990: Attended Executive Meeting of the International Council of Women (ICW) and of the European Centre For The International Council Of Women (ECICW) held in Luzern, Switzerland.

FEBRUARY 1990: Attended the International Training Workshop on the Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women organized by the Vienna Secretariat - Moscow and Kiev, USSR.

PRESIDENT: National Council of Women (MALTA) 1987 - 1991.

FOUNDER MEMBER: Legal Consultant and member of the Board of the Foundation For The Rehabilitation Of Drug Abusers set up by CARITAS (MALTA) 1988 - 1991.

LEGAL CONSULTANT and Member of the Board of the PRESIDENTIAL FUND FOR OVERSEAS RELIEF (PFOR) under the Chairmanship of H.E. the President of Malta. 1987 - 1991.

Publications:

DOCTOR OF LAWS THESIS: "The liability of the Multimodal Transport Operator". (University of Malta, 1981).

Articles:

"The International Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Road - CMR - Notion of Presumed Fault". - Maltese Commercial Courier.

"The Status of Women in Maltese Law" - The Times of Malta, 1984.

"Judicial Review and The Substantive Due Process Clause in the American Constitution". Article - The Sunday Times of Malta - 1985.

"The Implication of the White Paper on Family Law on the Exercise of Trade or Profession by either Spouse" - Article in Lloyd's (MALTA 1840) First Issue.

A New Code of Family Law - International Bar Association Review.

"The International Forum on Peace and Security" - Article - The Times of Malta. 1985.

"Widowhood and Succession" Article - The Times of Malta, 1986.

MEMORANDUM on the White Paper on Family Law submitted by the National Council of Women, 1985.

EXAMINER Family Law - University of Malta. 1986/87.

Various other articles as well as Public Lectures and talks organized by the National Council Of Women (Malta), the Cana Movement, the Union of Government Medical Doctors, The Inner Wheel (Rotary), The Commission For The Advancement of Women, and the Foundation For International Studies And University Of Malta.

Ms. Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling (Germany)

Original: English

Current Position: Head of the Directorate General on Women's Affairs at the Federal Ministry for Women and Youth

Personal Data:

19 August 1940	Born in Duisburg as the first child of Otto Schilling, businessman, who died in action in 1943, and Katharina Becker, nee Grimpe, widowed Schilling, secretary and house-wife
	Married

Educational Background:

March 1960	Abitur (upper secondary school leaving certificate) from the "Schillerschule" in Bochum, a secondary school for girls emphasising modern languages. High School Diploma obtained from Oakland High School, Oakland, California, U.S.A. within the framework of a one year student exchange scheme (American Field Service) 1959
1960 - 1970	Studies of English and German philology and literature, and American Studies at the University of Munich, the Free University of Berlin, Yale University, U.S.A.
July 1970	Obtention of the academic degree Dr phil (Ph.D.) (magna cum laude) from the Free University of Berlin.
1968 - 1975	Acquisition of knowledge in depth psychology, group dynamics and group therapy

Activities and Positions:

1964 - 1965	Student assistant at the John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies, Free University of Berlin (bibliographical work)
Summer 1956	Lecturer in German language and German studies at the Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.
1966 - 1970	Auxiliary research assistant, John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies, Free University of Berlin (editor's assistant: Year Book of American Studies)

1970 - 1976 Research assistant, from 1972 onwards. Assistant Professor at the John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies, Free University of Berlin (teaching and research in the fields of American literature and culture; member of academic education commissions of the Free University)

Summer semester 1975, guest professor with the Department for
American Studies at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque,
N.M., U.S.A.

1976 - 1978 Free-lance activity as a

- Research advisor at the Aspen Institute, Berlin
- Temporary lecturer with the Culture and Literature Departments at the John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies, Free University of Berlin
- Temporary lecturer appointed by the Senator für Schulwesen (Senator for Education) in Berlin under the scheme for the in-service training of teachers

1979 - 1987 Project coordinator, from 1982 onwards assistant director and manager of the Aspen Institute Berlin (planning and organization of international and German conferences, management)

1987 - 1991 Head of the Directorate General on Women's Affairs at the Federal Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs, Women and Health

1991 - Head of the Directorate General on Women's Affairs at the Federal Ministry for Women and Youth Scientific Associations/Women's Associations/Scientific Advisory Boards/Editorial Committees:

Scientific Associations/Women's Associations/Scientific Advisory Editorial Committees:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Amerikastudien
(German Society for American Studies),
- member of the advisory board (1976-1980);

Berliner Frauenbund 1945 e.V.
(Berlin Women's Union)
- vice-chairwoman (1977 - 1987);

Centre Européen Féminin de Recherche sur l'Evolution de la Société, member of the Conseil Exécutif, Paris (1980-1981);

European Centre for Work and Society,
Programme Committee, Maastricht (1980-1986);

Equal Opportunities International, Editorial Advisory Board, Manchester, GB (1981 f);

Institut Frau und Gesellschaft
(Institute Woman and Society)
- Scientific Advisory Board, Hanover (1983 f);

RADIUS: Die Kulturzeitschrift zum Weiterdenken, editorial committee, Stuttgart (1984-1989);

Edition "Ergebnisse der Frauenforschung an der Freien Universität Berlin", editorial committee (1984 f);

Edition Berlin-New York, Advisory Board, Berlin/New York (1986-1990);

Deputy member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Labour Office (1988 f.);

German member of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (1989 f.);

European Women's Foundation, founding member and member of the Board of Trustees, Luxemburg (1990 f.);

Institut für Innovation im System der Arbeit (Institute for innovation in the labour system) at the college for higher professional training in Nurtingen, member of the advisory board (1990 f.)

Scholarships: American Field Service, Oakland, Calif. U.S.A. (1958-1559); Yale University, U.S.A. (1965-1966); short-term scholarships awarded by the German Academic Exchange Service (1966), the German Society for American Studies (1968), the Ford Foundation (1976) and the German Research Association (1977) for the purpose of research work and lectures

Foreign Languages: English (spoken and written fluently)
French (comprehension of written texts, conversation)
Advanced Latin proficiency examination.

Publications:

"Cotton Mather's Politics and Sainthood", Jahrbuch für Amerikastudien, XI (1966), 251-255

"The Role of the Brothers Schlegel in American Literary Criticism as Found in Selected Periodicals, 1812-1833. A Critical Bibliography", American Literature, 43 (1972), 563-579.

"The Yellow Wallpaper: A Rediscovered 'Realistic' Story", American Literacy Realism, 8 (1975), 284-286.

"Women's Studies: Ein neuer Schwerpunkt in den Amerikastudien", in Amerikastudien - Theorie, Geschichte, interpretatorische Praxis, hg. Martin Christadler und H.G. Lenz (Stuttgart, 1977).

Loytved, Dagmar und Hanna-Beate Schöpp-Schilling, Hg., A Bibliographic Guide to Women's Studies. Based on the holdings of the Library of the John F. Kennedy-Institute for North American Studies. With an Introduction by H.B. Schöpp-Schilling, Vols, I, II (Berlin, 1976, 1977).

"Produktions- und Rezeptionsbedingungen amerikanischer Schriftstellerinnen: Neue Ansätze einer feministischen Literaturkritik", in Frauen und Wissenschaft (Berlin, 1977).

"Frauenstudien, Frauenforschung und Frauenforschungszentren in den USA: Neuere Entwicklungen", Neue Sammlung, 2 (1978), 158-173.

"Amerika, du hast es besser. Die Frauenbewegung im Ausland - beispielgebend für uns?" in Frauen heute - Jahrhundertthema Gleichberechtigung, HG. Willy Brandt (Köln, 1978).

"Frauen" in Wörterbuch der Sozialarbeit/Sozialpädagogik (Weinheim 1979).

"Women's Studies, Women's Studies Research and Women's Research Centres: Recent Developments in the U.S.A. and in the F.R.G.", Women's Studies Int. Quarterly, 2 (1979), 103-116.

"Nachwort" zu Tillie Olsen, Yonnondio (Roman), Darmstadt, 1979.

"Women's Studies in the USA" in Feminismus und Weiblichkeit, Hg. Claudia Opitz (Weingarten, 1974).

"Women Workers, their Advocates, and the Law in West Germany" in Women Workers in Fifteen Countries. Essays in Honor of Alice Hanson Cook, Hg. Jennie Farley, Ithaca, N.Y. 1985.

"Frauenforschung in den USA und in der Bundesrepublik", in Frauen in Forschung und Lehre, Hg. Der Bundesminister Für Bildung und Wissenschaft, Bad Honnef, 1985.

"Gleicher Lohn für gleichwertige Arbeit: Neuere Entwicklungen in den USA" in Rechtsalltag von Frauen, Hg. Ute Gerhard, Jutta Limbach, Frankfurt a.M., 1987.

Artikel in Tageszeitungen und Verbandszeitschriften.
Seit 1987 zahlreiche Veröffentlichungen in frauenpolitischen Tagungsdokumentationen.

Ms. Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia)

Original: English

Date of Birth	18 November 1940
Nationality	Ethiopian
Marital Status	Single
Education	B.A. International Affairs, Institute of World Affairs, University College, London, 1962.
	Did post-graduate course at the School of International Affairs, Columbia University, New York in 1971, (Carnegie fellowship for six months).
Work Experience	September 1962 to August 1965, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
	August 1965 to April 1970, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations, New York.
	June 1970 to September 1970, Second Secretary, African Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
	1970 - 1973, Second Secretary, International Organizations and Non-Aligned Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
	1974 - 1976, First Secretary, Acting Head of U.N. and Non-Aligned Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
	1976 - 1980, Counsellor, Head of U.N. and Non-Aligned Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
	Since October 1980, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations Office, Geneva.
	February 1990, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (designate).
	April 1990, Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Switzerland.
	November 1990, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Federal Republic of Austria.
	February 1991, Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Vienna.

Participation at Conferences and Meetings:

May 1963, member of the Secretariat of the First Conference of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity.

1964, participant in the United Nations Seminar on Women, Lome, Togo.

1966 - 1970, representative to the Special Committee on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Served as Chairperson of Sub-Committees one and two respectively of the above-mentioned Special Committee.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the Seventh and Tenth Ordinary Sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the O.A.U.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the 36th session of the Council of Ministers of the O.A.U.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly from the Twentieth to the Thirty-second sessions, during the Thirty-fourth and Forty-third sessions.

Served as alternate representative in the Plenary, First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the Ministerial and the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, 1976.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, New Delhi, 1977.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the Ministerial and the Sixth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, 1979.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the First Special session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (SSOD1), 1978.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, Copenhagen, 14 to 30 July, 1980.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA I), Geneva, 9-10 April 1981.

UN Commission on Human Rights, Geneva,
37th - 38th sessions, Deputy Head of Delegation, 1981-1982
39th - 41st sessions, Observer, 1983-1985
42nd - 44th sessions, Deputy Head of Delegation, 1986-1988
45th - 46th sessions, Head of Delegation, 1989-1991

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Summer sessions, 1981, 1982, 1983.

Since 1981 member of the Ethiopian delegation to the Conference on Disarmament.

Acting Head of Ethiopian delegation to the International Labour Organization General Conference, 68th session, 1982.

Since 1982 Head of the Ethiopian delegation to the annual session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the International Labour Organization General Conference, 69th session, 1983.

Representative to the Working Group on Slavery, UN Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, 8-12 August 1983.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 1-12 August 1983.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August to 7 September 1983.

Since 1981-1987 member of the Working Group of Government Experts on the Right to Development.

71st Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Observer), Geneva, 2-7 April 1984.

Elected to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1985-1988.

Elected Vice-Chairperson of the 4th and 5th sessions of CEDAW.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II), 9 to 11 July 1984.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa, 11 to 12 march 1985.

Member of the Ethiopian delegation to the Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985, and Vice-Chairperson of Committee II.

Member of the Observer Delegation to the 36th, 37th and 38th sessions of the Executive Committee of the UNHCR, Geneva, October 1985, 1986 and 1987.

Representative to the Conference on Security and Prospect for Disarmament in Europe, Geneva, 16-17 December 1985.

Deputy Head of Delegation to the Second Review Conference of the Parties to Biological Weapons Convention, Geneva, 8-26 September 1986.

Member of Government delegation to the twenty-fifth Conference of International Red Cross, Geneva, 1986.

World Congress devoted to the International Year of Peace (WCIYP) Copenhagen, 15-19 October 1986.

Head of Delegation to the Conference on the Treaty to Control the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, Basel, Switzerland, 20-22 March 1989.

Head of Delegation to the Government Industry Conference Against Chemical Weapons, Canberra, Australia, 19-25 September 1989.

Adviser to the Parliamentary Delegation of Ethiopia on the Symposium of the Participation of Women in the Political and Parliamentary Decision-Making Process, Geneva, 20-24 November 1989.

Vice-Chairperson of the 46th session of the Commission on Human Rights.

Chairperson of the Open-ended Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights (46th session) on item 11.

Head of the Ethiopian Delegation to the Conference on Disarmament, Geneva, 1991.

Hugh Anthony Rawlins (St. Kitts and Nevis)

Original: English

Date of Birth	May 24, 1950
Marital Status	Divorced
Address	P.O. Box 503, Basseterre, St. Kitts

Education

Basis Education

Gingerland Boys School (1953-1955)

Gingerland Infant School (1955-1958)

Gingerland Junior School (1958-1961)

Secondary Education

Charlestown Secondary School (1962-1967)

St. Kitts-Nevis Grammar School (1967-1969)

Higher Education

University of the West Indies (1971-1974)

University of the West Indies (1980-1983)

Normal Manley Law School, Jamaica (1983-1985)

The Hague Academy of International Law, Netherlands
(UNITAR Fellowship) (July - August 1986)

Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London
(April - July 1988)

University of the West Indies (November 1989 - October 1991)

Educational Qualifications

B.A. (Hons.) History, Economics, Sociology & Government, 1974

LL.B. (Hons.) Law 1983

L.E.C., Law 1985

Admitted to the Bar of St. Kitts and Nevis as a Barrister-at-Law and Solicitor, October 1985

LL.M. (Legislative Drafting) degree candidate. Completed requirements in October, 1991

Employment

October 1989 - Present - SOLICITOR GENERAL

December 1988 - October 1989 - REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH COURT
(St. Kitts and Nevis) (Ag.)

and

ADDITIONAL MAGISTRATE (Ag.)

October 1985 - December 1988 - CROWN COUNSEL

February 1976 - September 1980 - ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing and Labour

December 1977 - October 1979 - Acted Head, Department of Labour

September 1969 - February 1976 - SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHER

Professional Affiliations

Chairman, National Advisory Committee on Labour, Population and Family Economics 1977-1978.

Member, St. Kitts and Nevis Bar Association (Secretary/Treasury 1987/1989)

Member of the St. Kitts and Nevis AIDS Task Force.

Conferences/Seminars Attended

12th Annual Conference of the Caribbean Agro-Economic Society.
Elected St. Kitts and Nevis Representative on the Society's Advisory Committee.
Venue: Antigua, West Indies
Date: April 24 - 29, 1977

13th Annual Conference of the Caribbean Agro-Economic Society
Venue: St. Kitts
Date: April 9 - 15, 1978

Meeting of CARICOM Labour Ministers and Officials.
Venue: Barbados, West Indies
Date: May, 1978

Seminar in Diplomacy for Junior Diplomats.
Sponsored by the Canadian Foreign Service.
Venue: Barbados, West Indies
Date: August - September 1978

Meeting of Attorneys General, Legal Officials, Comptrollers of Customs and Commissioners of Police. Organized by CARICOM and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OCES).
Venue: St. Lucia, West Indies
Date: June 18 - 21, 1986

Country Representative for the negotiation of an Agreement with OPEC/Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).
Venue: Barbados, West Indies
Date: March 25 - 28, 1987

Workshop on 'The Negotiation of International Commercial Contracts".
Organized by the University of Glasgow and the Faculty of Law, University of the West Indies (U.W.I.).
Venue: Faculty of Law, U.W.I., Barbados
Date: July, 1987

Workshop on the Harmonization of Environmental Legislation in the OECS (specific reference to Coastal Conservation).
Venue: Tortola, British Virgin Islands
Date: February, 1988

UNITAR Regional Training and Refresher Course
in International Law for Latin America and Caribbean
Countries
Venue: Brazilia, Brazil
Date: 21 November - 1 December, 1988

Workshop on "International Project Financing and Contracting".
Jointly organized by USAID, the Faculty of Law, U.W.I., and The International Development Law Institute, Rome, Italy.
Venue: Faculty of Law, U.W.I., Barbados
Date: June 5 - 17, 1989

Meeting of the CARICOM Technical Negotiating Team for Preparation for Technical Negotiations with the United Kingdom Government on a Proposed multilateral Air Services Agreement.
Venue: St. Kitts, West Indies
Date: June 3, 1991

Seminar on "The Aliens Land Holding Legislation of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, and the Foreign Investment Act, No. 16 of 1990 of Trinidad and Tobago". Organized by the Caribbean Law Institute.
Venue: Barbados, West Indies
Date: June 25, 1991